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A GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON

SEVERAL VALUABLE BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

A CONFLAGRATION WHICH THREATENED TO BURN UP SEVERAL MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF PROPERTY—THE LOSS ESTIMATED AT FROM $1,000,000 TO $2,500,000—HOUGHTON, OSGOOD & CO. HEAVY LOSERS.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—At 11 o'clock to-night two fire alarms were sounded in rapid succession for a fire in Federal-street, in the large paper warehouse of Rice, Kendall & Co.—the establishment of ex-Gov. Rice. The fire spread very rapidly until it had taken in the buildings occupied by the well-known book publishers, Houghton, Osgood & Co., the paper warehouse of S. D. Warren & Co., and a portion of the large printing-house of Rand, Avery & Co., the State printers. In the territory occupied by the fire there was a mass of valuable property, and in the warehouses heavy stocks. The buildings destroyed were in the very centre of the busiest portion of Boston. They were each costly, six-story structures, all built in the most thorough manner since the great fire of November, 1872, and all were packed from cellar to attic with valuable merchandise or machinery.

The Miller Building, occupied by Rice, Kendall & Co., paper-dealers, and others, had an imposing façade of rough stone, with a double mansard roof, the two stories of which were carried out in a finely-designed lantern. The cathedral building, in which S. D. Warren & Co. and Houghton, Osgood & Co. had their office and warehouses, had an iron front, and facing on a large open space—Winthrop-square—had a dignified and stately appearance. There were not many business blocks in the city which presented a handsomer appearance than the destroyed buildings. The other buildings destroyed or seriously damaged were those occupied by T. Y. Crowell, bookbinder and publisher; Claflin & Brown, paper-dealers, and the North National Bank.

The damage to Rand, Avery & Co., is confined to a small portion of their establishment. The losses, roughly estimated, are as follows: Rice, Kendall & Co., $150,000; Abbott, Crowell & Adams, book-binders, $45,000; Houghton, Osgood & Co., $150,000; the Heliotype Company, $50,000; S. D. Warren & Co., $50,000; Claflin & Brown, $10,000; Ashton Valve Company, $15,000; W. F. Brown & Co., $8,000; Rand, Avery & Co., printers, No. 93 Federal-street, $40,000; loss by improvements destroyed, $10,000; G. H. Putnam & Son, Scribner & Co., and other New-York publishers, $20,000; Rich estate, in buildings, $200,000; the Miller Building, $70,000; Pierce, Hardy & Co., $40,000; in all probability a round million dollars' worth of property has been destroyed.

The fire was under control at about 2 o'clock. It could have been confined to the building in which it originated had it not been that the iron shutters on the windows opened from the inside, and the firemen could not get at them. They had to carry their hose and pipes around in consequence. There was a tremendous explosion of gas at about 1 o'clock, which blew the roof of the Cathedral building clear off and injured several firemen.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BOSTON, Dec. 29—*One O'clock A. M.*—About 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in one of the chief business centres of the city, and much valuable property has been destroyed.

The fire started in the rear of Rice, Kendall & Co.'s paper warehouse, on Federal-street, near Franklin, which is near the rear of Houghton & Osgood's publishing house. In a very short time Rice & Kendall's warehouse had gone, and the fire had caught the rear of Houghton & Osgood's house, on Devonshire-street. The fire made such rapid headway that this great establishment was soon burning at all points, while the flames threatened the great printing-house of Rand, Avery & Co.

The next building to take fire was the North National Bank Building, at the intersection of Franklin and Devonshire streets, the roof of this fell in and the entire building was consumed.

Alarm after alarm was sent out to the Fire Department until the whole force was concentrated at the scene of the conflagration, and the firemen worked hard to keep the fire within these limits.

At 1:30 the fire extended from Houghton & Osgood's building to Devonshire-street; everything was blazing, and the only hope of the firemen was to keep the fire from spreading.

Among other losers than those mentioned above are Sabine & Page, hardware-dealers, of Nos. 105 and 107 Federal-street; Williams & Coburn, wool dealers; the Ashton Valve Company; D. Faulkner, wool merchant; Ephraim Baker, book-binder; S. K. Abbot, pamphlet-binder; J. T. Crowell, and numerous others on Federal-street.

No such fire has occurred in Boston since the great conflagration of 1872. The whole city is illuminated with the blaze from the burning buildings.

"At this hour—3 A. M.—the fire is completely under control. The loss will not be so heavy as was at first estimated, though many place it at $2,500,000. Rand & Avery did not suffer from fire, although their stock was damaged considerably by water. The firms that have suffered a total loss are as follows: Rice, Kendall & Co., Houghton, Osgood & Co., and the Union Express Company. Many of the smaller firms on the same block on Federal and Devonshire streets, sustained heavy damages, the extent of which it is impossible at this hour to estimate. S. D. Warren, paper manufacturer; W. F. Brown & Co., printers; the New-York and Boston Dispatch Company, and Earl & Prew's Providence Express, in addition to those already mentioned, are heavy sufferers. The stock in Rice, Kendall & Co.'s establishment was valued at nearly $200,000, and the building at $72,000. The insurance is very heavy, and will, it is thought, cover the entire loss, but at this late hour the lists are not obtainable. An explosion occurred during the fire in the North Bank Building, and some of the firemen were injured.

HOUGHTON, OSGOOD & CO.

The present firm of Houghton, Osgood & Co. was organized by the consolidation of the well-known publishing houses of Hurd & Houghton and J. R. Osgood & Co., in the month of February, 1878. Mr. Houghton was the organizer of the Riverside Press, and has the merit of having led the way to the marked improvement in printing which has characterized American books during the last 20 years. Mr. Osgood, many years ago, entered the ancient firm of Ticknor, Reed & Co., at the "Old Corner," in Boston, as a clerk, and worked his way to the head of the firm. After Mr. Ticknor's death, his son, B. H. Ticknor, entered the firm, and Mr. James T. Fields withdrawing, the firm became J. R. Osgood & Co., and was known as one of the best organized publishing houses in the United States. Mr. Houghton and Mr. Osgood uniting, a third member of the new firm was taken in—Mr. George H. Mifflin—who is well known in the book trade. The combination in one firm of these three men made a strong house. The heliotype process, the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Law Reporter*, the *Medical and Surgical Journal*, the *Official Postal Guide*, and the *American Architect* were connected with the Riverside Press, and the new house had an array of authors which represented many of the distinguished names in English and American literature. Among them were Hawthorne, Longfellow, Emerson, Whittier, Bryant, Tennyson, Dickens, Scott, Lowell, Holmes, Browning, Mrs. Stowe, Carlyle, Macaulay, Bayard Taylor, Thomas Hughes, and the long line of British poets from Spenser to Wordsworth.

WAR WITH THE UTES IMMINENT.

THE COMMISSIONERS IN A TRAP—OURAY'S TREACHERY AND CUNNING EXPOSED.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 28.—A special to the Denver *Tribune*, from Los Pinos, dated 25th inst., represents that the situation is very serious there. Gen. Hatch was to have started from Los Pinos yesterday and spend the night at Cline's Ranche, on the Cimarron. On the 30th he will start from there for Alamosa, which is the last railroad station. Gen. Hatch has given up all hope of securing the Indians, and as his departure is tantamount to a declaration of war, much anxiety is felt as to his fate. There are several hundred braves near Los Pinos, and the whites, all told, do not number over 25. The roads are blocked with snow, and only passable for light buckboards. The Indians have the whites completely trapped. Those involved are Gen. Hatch, Lieut. Valois, W. F. Saunders, of Virginia; the Denver *Tribune* correspondent, 15 soldiers, and the agency employes. Gen. Adams is in Denver. It is believed that the troop of cavalry under Col. Mackenzie, stationed at Fort Garland has been ordered to make a forced march to Los Pinos at once; but they cannot get there before the Indians make an attack unless Ouray succeeds in keeping them quiet a little longer. Ouray, Animas City, Silverton, and other settlements are greatly exposed. The White River Utes have consumed all the stores taken from the White River Agency, and are eager to make an attack on the Los Pinos Agency. If Gen. Hatch has left without the Indian murderers, it is considered that war will open at once. The Indians will strike the first blow, as they have everything their own way at present, owing to the removal of the troops to distant points at the demand of Ouray.

A BRACE OF MURDERERS LYNCHED.

THE HISTORY OF A DASTARDLY CRIME IN COLORADO—THE TWO PERPETRATORS HANGED SUNDAY MORNING.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 28.—"Sam" Woodruff and "Joe" Seminole, the latter a half-breed Indian, who murdered R. B. Hayward, a farmer of Jefferson County, on Sept. 10, were taken from the jail at Golden and lynched at 1 o'clock this morning by 150 masked men.

The murder for which the men were lynched was a cold-blooded and cowardly one. Seminole and Woodruff stopped at Hayward's house, near Golden, and employed him to take them to a cattle camp in the mountains. He started out with the men, and was never seen alive again by his family. Search was made for him and his team for several days, and three weeks later his body was found under a culvert, a short distance from Denver. A clew was obtained as to the direction in which the men had gone, and it was closely followed. It was discovered that on the night of the murder, the men had driven into Denver and put up the team, intending to sell it next day. On the following morning the sale of the team was made for $185, $10 of the money being paid in cash and the remainder in a check. The men then hired a team, which they took a short distance, when they cut loose the horses and proceeded on the animals' backs. Deputy Sheriff T. Jeff. Carr got a clue as to the direction in which Seminole had gone, and he was followed to the Piute Agency, in Dakota. On being arrested, he made a confession, giving a description of Woodruff, who seems to have been the principal in the murder. He says they were riding along with Hayward, Seminole being on the front seat with Hayward, and Woodruff on the back seat, when the latter got into an argument with the murdered man, and struck him a severe blow which almost knocked him out of the wagon, but, before he fell, Woodruff seized him by the throat and choked him to death. Woodruff then told Seminole to take the reins, and, throwing the body on the bottom of the wagon, they drove on until they came to the culvert where the body was found. The body was then thrown out of the wagon, and Woodruff placed it under the culvert. When the body was discovered the neck was broken.

Deputy Sheriff Hawley, acting upon the confession of Seminole and a description of Woodruff, went to Big Grove, Iowa, 30 miles east of Council Bluffs, where Woodruff has a brother living. He found Woodruff there, and arrested him at the muzzle of a shot-gun and brought him back to Denver. Seminole was arrested on Oct. 10 and Woodruff on Nov. 26. When the murderers were brought here, Mrs. Hayward and her two daughters came from Golden and identified them as the men who had gone away with Hayward.

HALF A MILLION IN GIFTS.

HOW A WEALTHY CINCINNATI MERCHANT SURPRISED HIS FAMILY ON CHRISTMAS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—Robert Mitchell, one of the oldest and wealthiest of Cincinnati merchants, surprised his family on Christmas Day by the distribution of presents which amounted almost to an ante-mortem disposition of his estate. The family, which in the three generations numbers 26 persons, had assembled for a Christmas reunion, and while at dinner, before dessert was served, a servant passed around a silver salver, containing envelopes addressed one to each member of the family. Mr. Mitchell then made a statement explaining the gifts, which he had intended as a surprise to them, and which had consequently been entirely unlooked for on their part. The grandchildren received gifts of money; his daughters and daughters-in-law received deeds of valuable residences and real estate; his sons, Albert and Richard, were given $50,000 each, in accounts standing against them on the books of the firm of Mitchell & Rammelsburg; Mrs. Redway and Mrs. Burton each received receipts for $50,000, capital advanced to their respective husbands in business. The aggregate of these gifts is stated to be about $500,000. It was intended to keep the affair quiet, but it leaked out. Mr. Mitchell being questioned about the matter, confirmed the reports.

THE OWNERSHIP OF CONEY ISLAND.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 28.—The suit brought to recover possession of Coney Island by certain Rochester people, a history of which was published in THE TIMES about a year ago, will come up before Judge Rumsey to-morrow, when the Gravesend defendants will make a motion for a change of venue. The plaintiffs' attorney, Congressman John Van Voorhis, will strongly oppose this motion. The defendants will put their argument on the ground of the great distance they have to bring their witnesses. The principal witness for the plaintiffs resides here, and she is 80 years old. There being no prejudice here in regard to the suit, the indications are that the motion will be denied.

SURRENDER OF RENEGADE INDIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—A Tucson dispatch states that advices from Camp Rucker are to the effect that Geronemo, an Apache chief, with 33 of his band of Indians, has just surrendered to the military authorities at Camp Rucker, and will be sent to the San Carlos Indian Reservation at once. This is the band which has been depredating for some months past along the border, and did much of the work credited to Victorio's band. This virtually wipes out all the renegade Indians in Arizona and on the border.

AN APPALLING DISASTER

A RAILROAD TRAIN FALLS THROUGH A BRIDGE IN SCOTLAND.

THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE FRITH OF TAY BLOWN DOWN—A PASSING TRAIN PRECIPITATED INTO THE RIVER—BETWEEN 150 AND 200 LIVES SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN LOST.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A portion of the bridge across the Frith of Tay was blown down while a train from Edinburgh to Dundee was crossing at 7:14 o'clock last night. The gale was so strong that steam-boats were unable to reach the scene of the disaster, but several mail-bags have been washed ashore four miles from the bridge, and there is no doubt that the train is in the water. The passengers, who are certainly all drowned, are variously estimated at from 150 to 200 in number.

Later.—The gale having moderated somewhat, the Provost of Dundee and a number of leading citizens started in a steamer to the scene of the disaster, but have not yet returned. The excitement at Taybridge Station is appalling. Many thousands of people are congregated awaiting definite intelligence from the accident.

The missing Dundee train was seen crossing the bridge; then suddenly a flash of fire became visible. The railway officers, in spite of the gale, walked along the bridge from Dundee until they found there was a large gap, caused by the fall of two or three of the largest spans.

[The railroad bridge which gave way under the combined weight of the train and the fury of the gale, with such melancholy results, is doubtless that which crosses the Frith of Tay near Perth. The railroad from Edinburgh follows along the south bank of the Frith of Forth north and westwardly up to Sterling; here it strikes to the north and east to reach Perth, where the Frith of Tay has to be crossed to reach Dundee, where lies on the north bank of the Frith further east some 20 or more miles. The bridge is part of the line of the Dundee and Perth Railroad Company. It was a handsome structure of stone and iron, and was opened for traffic in 1864. The Tay has tide-water and is navigable up to Perth for vessels drawing nine feet of water, and discharges a larger volume of water than any other river of the British Islands. There would perhaps have been slight hope of escape for the unfortunate passengers on the train, had they been able to extricate themselves from the cars when the train went down into the raging flood; but it will probably be found that in accordance with the absurd rule which obtains on railroads in Great Britain, the doors of every car were locked when the train left its last station; so that they were drowned without even having the chance to make a struggle for life.

A BRITISH VICTORY AT KABUL.

THE AFGHAN TROOPS DRIVEN FROM THE BALA-HISSAR AND THE CITY.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Viceroy of India, under date of the 27th inst., announces that telegrams from Gen. Roberts report the defeat and dispersion of the enemy around Kabul, on the 23d inst., before the arrival of Gen. Gough.

A dispatch from Gen. Roberts, dated the 23d inst., confirms the above, and gives details as follows: "Desultory attacks were kept up all of yesterday. During the day information was received that a general attack would be made at daybreak to-day. A large number of the enemy were seen occupying the distant villages, and approaching nearer as it became dark. At 6 o'clock this morning a fire was lighted on the Asmi Heights. We had been apprised that this would be the enemy's signal for the attack, and immediately afterward the attack was begun on three sides. We were already prepared for it. On the south and west the enemy did not show much determination, but on the north-east corner of Behmarvo Heights several thousand collected, and evidently contemplated an assault. Gen. Hugh Gough, ably assisted by Col. Jenkins, commanded here. As soon as the enemy's intention was fully developed, I determined on a counter attack with cavalry and artillery. These forces issued by a gorge between Behmarvo Heights, opened fire on the enemy's flank, and speedily dislodged them. The cavalry pursued and sabred numbers of the enemy, who retired from all points and hastily retreated to the city. We have now occupied some advanced villages, particularly those on the Butkak road. Gen. Charles Gough's camp is visible six miles to the east."

A dispatch from Gen. Roberts, dated Kabul, *Dec. 24, is as follows: "Our success yester*day was complete. The enemy's loss was severe. Our losses were five killed, including Capt. Dundas and Lieut. Nugent, of the Engineers, by a premature explosion when blowing up the towers of a neighboring village, and 33 wounded, the majority of whom are doing well. Those of the enemy living in Kabul went straight to their houses after the defeat. The Kohistanis and Logaris remained in Kabul a few hours, but all fled during the night. Two of the enemy's leaders—Mushki-Alim (a priest) and Mohammed Jan—fled early in the day. Another prominent leader is reported to have fled, with Yakoob Khan's eldest son, toward Wardak. The cavalry have gone in pursuit. The Bala-Hissar and the city will be taken possession of this afternoon. The former will be occupied, if it appears certain that there is no danger from hidden mines of powder. Yakoob Khan's wife and mother, and a daughter of the late Akbar Khan, who are reported to contemplate flight, and who have done all in their power to incite the Afghans, will be brought to Shirpur to-day. I have telegraphed Gen. Bright to push forward detachments from Jangdalak to Lebbaba and Lataband. I send a force to occupy Butkak to-morrow. Communication with India will thus be rapidly restored. Gen. Charles Gough's brigade arrived this morning. A slight snow fell last night. All are well." Akbar Khan, referred to by Gen. Roberts, was the principal opponent of the British in 1841, and his daughter is reported to have distributed £20,000 among the Afghans to incite them to the present rising.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The special correspondents in India state that Gen. Roberts has reoccupied the Bala-Hissar.

A Kandahar dispatch says the Kabulese troops plundered Herat for three days. Ayoob Khan, who is a puppet in their hands, has sent his father-in-law here to treat for peace.

A Lahore dispatch says the Afghans who attacked Gen. Roberts at Shirpur on the 23d inst. numbered 6,000. The ground around Shirpur is thick with the corpses of the slain.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

ROME, Dec. 28.—The funeral of Gen. Avezzana was a very imposing one. The Police, amid a tumultuous scene, seized an Italia Irredenta flag in the procession, but their attempt to seize a Republican flag was frustrated.

The *Fanfulla* says, in reference to the report of an assault made by a crowd on Tuesday last on the gendarmes who accompanied King Humbert on a hunting expedition, that there were only four persons concerned in the affair—probably poachers—who fled after discharging their guns. One of them was subsequently captured.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—On Dec. 9 the *Fanfulla*, of Rome, published a statement that Prince Bismarck had written a letter to Senator Jacini, expressing the opinion that an agreement of the powers devoted strictly to a conservative and pacific policy can alone bring about a partial disarmament, and that this is the only remedy for the prevailing depression in finances and the miseries of the people in various countries. The *North German Gazette* now authoritatively denies that Prince Bismarck has written to Senator Jacini on this or any other subject.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Reuter's Constantinople dispatch announces that, in compliance with the demand of the Greek members of the Turco-Greek Frontier Commission, there will be another meeting of the commission on the 29th inst., when the Turkish Commissioners will make definite proposals. The Greek Commissioners are still disposed to break off negotiations.

The Chilian Legation at Paris announces that it has received a telegram stating that the President of Peru has arrived at Panama, en route to the United States and Europe.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A Berlin correspondent telegraphs: "The Police, during the last few days, have been making a thoroughly organized search in the lodgings of Russian and Polish students. Several arrests were made besides those of the Socialist printer and his two assistants mentioned yesterday."

A Berlin dispatch states that Prince Bismarck has an acute stomach complaint as well as rheumatism, so that it is impossible for him to go to Berlin at this moment.

A NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

M. DE FREYCINET FINALLY SUCCEEDS IN FORMING A SATISFACTORY CABINET.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The *Temps* asserts that M. Gambetta had a long and cordial conference with President Grévy to-day.

A new Ministry has been constituted as follows:

M. DE FREYCINET, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. LEPERE, Minister of the Interior and of Worship.
M. CAZOT, Keeper of the Seals.
M. MAGNIN, Minister of Finance.
Gen. FARRE, Minister of War.
Admiral JAUREGUIBERRY, Minister of Marine.
M. JULES FERRY, Minister of Public Instruction.
M. VARRY, Minister of Works.
M. TIRARD, Minister of Commerce.
M. COCHERY, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

M. Waddington has refused to accept the post of Ambassador to England.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A Paris correspondent says the elements composing the new Cabinet are more moderate than might have been expected.

GEN. GRANT'S WASHINGTON VISIT.

HE ATTENDS CHURCH IN THE MORNING AND DINES WITH SENATOR CAMERON IN THE EVENING.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Gen. Grant made his first public appearance since his arrival in this city, this morning, at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, where he regularly attended divine service while he occupied the White House. The announcement that he would be present had drawn together a large congregation. The pews were crowded and there were many chairs in the aisles. The appearance of the interior reminded many of the days when the Rev. John P. Newman was Pastor of the church, and strangers visited it on Sundays for the purpose of seeing the President. It was not until after the first hymn had been read that the carriage containing the ex-President reached the door. Gen. Grant, Mrs. Grant, and Gen. Beale then entered the church, and were given seats in Gen. Grant's old pew. It chanced that as the General came in the choir was singing the Te Deum which was sung at the Prince of Wales's first visit to St. Paul's after his recovery from his very dangerous illness some years ago, and which was sung also when Napoleon entered the Cathedral of Notre Dame on the occasion of national thanksgiving ceremonies in Paris. The service was one appropriate to the celebration of Christmas, and the altar and pillars were hung with evergreens, flowers, and emblems. The Pastor, the Rev. Henry R. Naylor, D. D., preached a Christmas sermon, on the theme "Christ all in All, the Absolute Fullness of Christ." At the close of the service Gen. Grant rose to go, but was compelled to hold a brief reception before he could get away. Members of the church crowded around him, but after a few words to them the General made his way with Mrs. Grant toward the altar, and, having stopped to shake hands with Dr. Naylor, left the church through the Pastor's study. There were not many persons awaiting his appearance outside. A carriage stood ready on Four and a Half-street, and the General and his companions were quickly driven to the house of Gen. Beale.

Gen. Grant was entertained at dinner this evening by Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, at his residence. The table was spread the entire length of the spacious dining-room, the Senator and Mrs. Cameron presiding at either end, Gen. Grant being seated on the right of Mrs. Cameron, and Mrs. Grant at the other end of the table on the right of the host. Covers were spread for 19 persons. Beginning with Mrs. Cameron, the guests were arranged on the right-hand side of the table in the following order: Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, Mrs. Frederick Grant, Gen. Macfeely, Col. Frederick Grant, Miss Virginia Cameron, U. S. Grant, Jr., Senator Matt H. Carpenter, and Mrs. John A. Logan. On the opposite side of the table, beginning on the right of Senator Cameron, the guests were arranged as follows: Mrs. Grant, Chief-Justice Waite, Miss Cameron, Gen. Beale, Mrs. M. H. Carpenter, Lieut. Francis V. Greene, Mrs. Macfeely, and Senator Logan. No formality whatever was observed, the few invited guests outside of the families of Gen. Grant and Senator Cameron being personal and intimate friends of the distinguished guest, and well acquainted with each other. To-morrow evening Gen. Grant will be entertained by Representative Morton, of New-York.

AN EX-GOVERNOR'S WIDOW.

MRS. WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON URGED FOR A PENNSYLVANIA POSTMASTERSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Some members of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress are urging the appointment of the widow of ex-Gov. Johnston, of that State, as Postmaster of the Kittanning office, Armstrong County, to fill a vacancy. Mrs. Johnston, who is a woman of intelligence and accomplishments, and who has had considerable experience in public affairs, is in need of such support as would be furnished by the office in question, and is recommended for appointment by the best citizens of Kittanning without regard to party. The presentation of Mrs. Johnston's case recalls the fact that her husband, William F. Johnston, was the first Whig Governor chosen in Pennsylvania. In 1820, Joseph Heister, Federalist, was chosen Governor, over William Findlay, Democrat, by less than 600 majority, in a total vote of 134,000, Findlay at the time of the election being Governor. From 1820 to 1848 there was an unbroken line of Democratic Governors in Pennsylvania, except the term for which Joseph Ritner, an anti-Mason, was chosen by a plurality over George Wolf, Independent Democrat, and Henry A. Muhlenberg, regular Democrat. This occurred in 1835. The celebrated "buck-shot war" took place during Gov. Ritner's term. In July 1848 Gov. Francis R. Shunk, Democrat, died, and was succeeded by William F. Johnston, who was at the time President of the State Senate. Gov. Shunk's term expired the January following his decease, and at the Fall election of 1848, after a most bitter contest, Gov. Johnston was elected for a full term of three years by a majority of 225 votes, the total vote of the State being nearly 337,000. Although the Democrats elected their candidate, William F. Bigler, at the following Gubernatorial election, in 1851, the election of Gov. Johnston practically ended the Democratic domination of Pennsylvania, which had continued for nearly 60 consecutive years. Since 1860, when Gov. Curtin was chosen to succeed Gov. Packer, Democrat, the Republicans have controlled the Executive office of the State.

MAINE'S PEOPLE AROUSED

THE PROSPECT OF SERIOUS TROUBLE NOT DIMINISHING.

PETITIONS SIGNED BY HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE BEING SENT FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE—EX-SENATOR MORRILL REPLIES TO GARCELON'S LETTER AND SUBMITS PERTINENT QUESTIONS TO BE DECIDED BY THE SUPREME COURT.

There is no indication in Maine that the public feeling has lost any of its intensity. The prospect seems to deepen that there will in the end be serious trouble. Gov. Garcelon's reply to the letter of ex-Senator Morrill was regarded as evasive, for it was understood that the Governor regarded the points to be adjudicated upon as very few, while Mr. Morrill's proposition was to submit the whole case. Mr. Morrill visited Augusta for a short time on Saturday for the purpose of holding a conference on the points to be submitted to the Supreme Court, and a series of questions was prepared for submission, which are given with Mr. Morrill's reply to the Governor's letter. Petitions are being sent to the Governor from all parts of the State and from all classes of citizens, lay and clerical, urging him to submit the matter to the court. In Bangor, on Saturday, the Citizens' Executive Committee adopted a brief address to the public, urging that no resistance be offered to any lawful order of the Governor that the arms in the city be removed, leaving the entire responsibility to him of "the deplorable consequences that may ensue from turning the capital of the State into an armed camp." It is authoritatively denied that the Republicans of that city are forming a secret military association. The city is orderly and quiet. The Republicans held meetings in Belfast and Waterville on Saturday. At both the action of Gov. Garcelon was severely commented upon and denounced. Resolutions were passed by the Belfast meeting declaring that every constitutional right should be maintained, and where set aside or overridden must be contested step by step, and final resort had to the bar of public opinion as expressed at the polls at future elections. On the other hand, the Fusionists held meetings to express their approval of what Gov. Garcelon had done. The Governor attended the meeting held at Lewiston, and made a speech declaring that if there was any act of his life of which he was proud it was of the performance of his duty in counting the returns. He said that he had been threatened with assassination for what he had done, but he was not frightened. He was ready to lay down his life on the altar of the laws of the State. One of the speakers at this meeting named the Governor for the Democratic Presidential nomination, amid loud applause. Solon Chase, the Greenback leader, was present, and made a speech. At Fairfield, the Fusionists held a meeting to give S. H. Brown, one of the Governor's Councilors, an opportunity to defend himself in a speech, and resolutions were adopted eulogizing him, and declaring that "those persons who, at a former meeting in this hall, induced boys, and old men in their dotage, to display their bigotry and ignorance" in denouncing Councilor Brown, "are deserving of our contempt and denunciation, and should be shunned by society." Meetings of Fusionists have been called for this evening at Rockland and Belfast.

A REPLY TO GOV. GARCELON.

MR. MORRILL ANSWERS THE GOVERNOR'S LETTER AND PROPOUNDS LEGAL QUESTIONS FOR THE COURT TO DECIDE.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 28.—The following is the Hon. Lot M. Morrill's reply to Gov. Garcelon:

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 27, 1879.

To His Excellency Alonzo Garcelon, Governor of Maine:

I acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 25th inst., which reached me yesterday.

Your Excellency will, of course, perceive that it is quite foreign to the purpose of my correspondence to discuss the justice or the injustice of the great excitement which now menaces the peace of the State. Your Excellency agrees with me that the excitement exists, and also that it is highly desirable to allay it by means and measures which are alike honorable to all parties. It is my purpose to confine the discussion to those points which are essential, and on which we may reach an agreement; and we may therefore nicely avoid those which are non-essential, and on which we might differ. To come directly to that part of your Excellency's communication which relates to the points to be submitted to the judgment of the court, I have to suggest the questions on the *inclosed memorandum. Your Excellency will* observe that these questions, though numerous, are simple, requiring but brief answers, and not calling for elaborate opinions.

As your Excellency acquiesces in the propriety of settling all disputed points in this orderly, just, and constitutional manner, I beg leave to suggest, in answer to objections which I have seen elsewhere urged, that there is abundant time for the court to consider the subject. The court can readily convene at the capital on Wednesday next, or by Tuesday if necessary, and the question can be placed before them on either day. As it has not been the habit of the court to have arguments on questions submitted by the Governor, there would be little doubt that by Friday, Jan. 2, your Excellency would receive the answer of the court to all the questions. Even should the court convene a day more than I have supposed necessary, there would still be four full days left before the assembling of the Legislature.

When your Excellency asks me to indicate the points that have not already been adjudicated, I reply that such an attempt would be valueless, and, indeed, foreign to the whole scope and purpose of this peaceful mode of adjustment. Your Excellency must be aware that there is oftentimes much dispute among lawyers as to what has been adjudicated by the court, as there is touching that which has been enacted by the Legislature. Your Excellency will readily admit that the court is best able to determine what has already been adjudicated, and, with the strong tendency of the judicial mind to adhere to one of its own maxims of standing by that which has been decided, there is no danger that your Excellency's decision will not have the full advantage of any opinions heretofore pronounced by that eminent judicial tribunal.

I cannot close without urging upon your Excellency the propriety of going forward in the course which, in your communication, you have indicated your willingness to pursue. It has never in the history of our State happened to any one of its chief magistrates to have it in his power to do so much for the peace and good order of society as your Excellency enjoys to-day. The submission of these questions to court will instantly allay strife, preserve order, and restore harmony. Can your Excellency give the people any assurance of what may happen should this constitutional mode of adjustment be rejected, and the attempt made to organize the Legislature by force or on a basis of membership which so large a proportion of the people of Maine believe to be contrary to the actual result of the election? I will not permit myself to doubt that, with the two courses before your Excellency—one of absolute and honorable peace, the other of possible violence and dangerous disorder—your Excellency will promptly choose and steadily adhere to the former. And in that belief, I beg to subscribe myself very respectfully yours,

LOT M. MORRILL, Chairman, &c.

MEMORANDUM.

I. Is it the duty of the Governor and Council, in canvassing the returns for Senators and Representatives to the Legislature, to allow corrections therein by the record under the Constitution and laws of the State, and to what cases can such corrections extend? If not their duty, have they then the right or power to allow such corrections at their option?

II. Is a return signed by less than a majority of the Aldermen of a city so defective that it cannot be counted as it stands? If so defective, can a duly attested copy of the record be substituted for it and be legally counted? The cases of Lewiston, Bath, Rockland, and Saco are referred to.

III. Is a return which places a number of votes opposite the word "scattering" so defective that it cannot be counted when the whole number of votes so placed, added to any minority candidate, would still leave a clear plurality to another candidate? And if so defective on its face can it be corrected by the record? The case referred to is that of the City of Portland.

IV. If a return has not the signature of the Town Clerk, as in the case of Lebanon and Albion, can a duly attested copy of the record be substituted therefor and the vote be legally counted?

V. Have the Governor and Council any right to reject a return bearing the personal signatures of the Clerk and a majority of the municipal officers, because from evidence aliunde they are satisfied it was not signed or sealed in open town meeting, or was signed by the Selectmen in blank at the meeting, and after the adjournment of the meeting filled in by the Clerk; or because one of the Selectmen signed the return in blank, filling in the name of the town and county before the town meeting, the other two signing and sealing in open town meeting—the alleged cases of Jay, Stoneham, Lisbon, and other towns are referred to; or because the return was sent to the Secretary of State's office unsealed, as is alleged in the case of Searsport; or because the record specified in the Constitution—Article IV., part first, fifth section—was not made up in the presence of the Selectmen and in open town meeting, as is alleged in the cases of Webster, Lisbon, and other towns; especially if a written memorandum of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name, is made by the Clerk in the presence of the Selectmen and in open town meeting, though not put upon the record-book of the town until after the meeting adjourned, or because one of the Selectmen signing is an alien, as is alleged in the case of Cherryfield, all of the other signatures being regular in all respects; or because the de facto officers who sign the returns from any cause were not legally chosen, or were merely disqualified from holding the office; or because the return is attested by a Clerk protempore, as in the case of Vanceboro; or by a "Deputy Clerk," as in the case of Scarboro; or because a second return was sent to the Secretary of State different from the first in the numbers of votes returned for the various candidates under the facts of the Greenfield case, have the Governor and Council any right to receive evidence on either of the above points, and if so on which?

VI. Is it competent for the Governor and Council, when a return states the names of the persons voted for and the number of votes for each, and each signature is genuine, to admit evidence aliunde, as to any neglect in the town officers before or at the town meeting to comply with any of the various requirements of the Constitution and laws?

VII. Is it the duty of the Governor and Council, or have they the right, to eject a return because the whole number of ballots is not stated therein, as in Otisfield and other towns; or because the whole number of ballots stated differs from the sum of the votes returned for the several candidates, as in the case of Farmington and other towns?

VIII. Has a ballot with the names of the candidates printed in two columns, instead of one, a distinguishing mark within the meaning of the statute, so that it should not be received into the ballot-box; if so received and retained is it the duty of the Governor and Council to count it, even if a protest with a specimen ballot is annexed to and sealed up with the return by the Selectmen, and the return made subject to the legality of the ballot, as alleged in the case of Skowhegan?

IX. Should votes returned as cast for John Burnham and John Burnam be counted for the same person or two different persons; or votes returned for Alfred Cushman and Alford or Alfard Cushman; or for James W. Clark and James W. Clarke; or for John T. Wallace and John T. Wallace, Jr., be counted as cast? Are these and all other errors in the names and initials of the persons voted for correctable by the record?

X. If the vote of the first candidate named in a return is carried out in letters and figures, and the vote of the three succeeding candidates is indicated by ditto marks, thus:

Joseph A. Locke, Portland—Three hundred and sixty. (360.)
Henry C. Brewer, Freeport— " " "
David Durnair, Casco— " " "
Andrew Haines, Dering— " " "

should the votes returned for the last three candidates be rejected in the State? If any defect exists in such a return, is it correctible by the record?

XI. Have the Governor and Council the right to reject a return on the ground that two or more of the signatures were forged or written by one hand, merely on an inspection of the return itself, without evidence from either of the officers purporting to sign, as in the case of Webster, Lisbon, New-Sharon, and other towns; or have they the right to reject such returns on any evidence submitted by one party alone, without first giving notice to the other party, and giving to him the right to introduce counter evidence; or have they the right to act on or consider any protests, affidavits, or papers outside of the returns, unless upon the charge that the signatures of the subscribing officers were not affixed with their own hands; or have they the right to reject any return on account of such protests, affidavits, or papers taken ex parte, and filed by one party without the knowledge of the other, without first giving to such adverse party notice, and the right to introduce counter evidence?

XII. Should the return herewith annexed from the Town of Gouldsboro be counted for Oliver P. Bragdon or Oliver B. Bragdon, all the other towns in the same class being returned for Oliver P. Bragdon?

XIII. When the Governor and Council decide that there is no return from a city or town on which a Representative can be summoned to the Legislature, is it their duty to take such steps as will insure to the voters of such city or town a new election by which they can secure a Representative in the Legislature? The cases of the five disfranchised cities are referred to.

XIV. Have the Governor and Council the right, and is it their duty, to recall any certificate of election improperly or erroneously issued to any Senator or Representative; or, if they cannot recall a certificate, have they the right, and is it their duty, to issue a new certificate to the person entitled thereto under this opinion of the courts?

URGENT APPEALS TO THE GOVERNOR.

PETITIONS FROM ALL OVER THE STATE URGING A LEGAL ADJUDICATION OF THE TROUBLE—MANY DEMOCRATS AMONG THE SIGNERS.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 28.—Numerous petitions were forwarded to Gov. Garcelon to-night, praying him to refer all matters in dispute touching the election of members of the Legislature to the Supreme Judicial Court. Bangor sends five large petitions, embracing in all 587 names, including men in all professions and callings in this city. Many Democrats and Greenbackers sign the petitions. Portland sends three strong petitions, with 496 names, embracing a large proportion of the prominent men in the city. The Hon. William L. Putnam, with Emery S. Bidion, send petitions differently worded from the others, praying with equal urgency that the matters in dispute be referred to the court. Thirteen eminent ministers of the Gospel, including Bishops Nealy, of the Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Thomas Hill, ex-President of Harvard College, and representatives of all the churches, send the following petition:

To the Hon. Alonzo Garcelon, Governor of Maine:

The undersigned clergymen of Portland, impelled by a deep solicitude for the good name of the Government of our State and the mutual good will of its citizens, and by our belief that a wide-spread and deep dissatisfaction with the use of the Executive power in constituting the next Legislature is in the highest degree prejudicial to both those sacred interests, do unite in praying that said action may be referred to the Supreme Judicial Court

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN PARIS

SUCCESS OF THE WERDERMANN SYSTEM.

EFFORTS OF DR. HERZ, OF CALIFORNIA, IN ITS BEHALF—IMPROVEMENTS IN DETAILS—TRIAL AT THE OPERA—THE JABLOCHKOFF CANDLE ECLIPSED.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—American enterprise has achieved another victory. The Werdermann electric light may not be an American invention, its discoverer may not be an American, but if one of our countrymen had not taken it in hand, it would have remained, so far as France is concerned, hidden under a bushel for evermore. The experiments of Dr. Werdermann, in his Regent's Park laboratory, had demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of scientists, as well on the Continent as in England, that the great problem, the divisibility of light, had been solved; the chief British authorities had expressed their opinion, in which Count du Moncel, the equally undisputed French arbiter, had concurred, that the lamp of Dr. Werdermann was, if not the perfection of electric illumination, at least, by far the nearest approach to it yet attained. There was the example of the successful lighting up of the South Kensington Museum and other great buildings in London to be pointed to, and still the Parisians hesitated. They had tried so many Yankee notions, they said—for everything originating off the Continent they consider to be the offspring of some Yankee mind—and had been tricked so often that they did not care to go into another, which probably was merely a delusion and a snare. Had they not the Jablochkoff candle, and was not that bright enough for their streets and public squares? They wanted nothing better there, for as to trying it in a dwelling-house, or in a theatre, no sane person would dream of such a thing after a visit to the Continental Hotel. The intermittent flicker, the disagreeable changes of color attendant upon the Russian engineer's system were too painful to the eye to make its adoption desirable elsewhere than in the open air. Routine and prejudice are very hard to vanquish, especially in France, and when these had for allies the influence of an already established company, and, still worse, that of the gas companies, who saw a serious diminution to their enormous profits should anything practical be presented, it must be confessed that the new innovator had 99 chances out of 100 against even getting a show. This was the situation when Dr. Cornelius Herz, of California, took up the matter in 1877, and proceeded to an exhaustive examination of the different systems previously in use in America and Europe.

The public had long before shown its desire to be furnished with an intense light. In consequence, the number of Jablochkoff candles sold or hired out in the different Continental capitals was considerable. But before long this same public was forced to acknowledge that something more than mere intensity was needed, and so began to murmur, because the light was neither white nor steady. Dr. Herz carefully inspected the so-called regulators of the voltaic arcs, and concluded that notwithstanding their name and supposed function, the regularity of the light was not thus realized, and that their extension was not possible, except where the amount, not the quality, of the illumination is the main desideratum. Similar criticisms may be applied to the candle, which, in common with the regulators, makes use of the voltaic arc, and is afflicted with violet and ultra-violet radiations, not positively dangerous to the sight, but extremely fatiguing and disagreeable. This objection has never been contested, but, on the contrary, all light-producers, if I may be permitted to use this term, have endeavored to absorb the rays by means of special glasses, even at the cost of a considerable loss of illuminating power. Perhaps future research may finally correct these defects, but, for the time being, the voltaic arc seems to be uncontrollable, and is subject to certain caprices of which scientists have not yet found the explanation. On the other hand, electrical incandescence is much more stable; it is the light produced by a substance of insufficient conduction, and, so long as its conditions be not changed, appears to remain constant. These are the conclusions at which Dr. Herz arrived, and in which he persisted inflexibly, notwithstanding the contradictions of many eminent specialists. His argument was and continues to be that, in the generality of cases, the only means of obtaining the effects of solar light is to increase the luminous field, by the multiplication of the luminous foci. Like Edison, he contended that instead of trying to correct the light of the voltaic arc, it was more logical to act directly upon the incandescence. But his opinion differed from that of the American inventor, insomuch that, whereas Mr. Edison endeavors to make irreducible the substance from which he seeks to obtain the incandescence, Dr. Herz believes it more rational to take its consumption into account, and so arrange as to regulate it and insure its continuous replacement. Mr. Edison's aim is to prevent the splitting up and destruction of the platina, and he hesitates before no complication in order to achieve this object, in which, although it is exceedingly doubtful, it is possible that he may succeed. In the actual state of the question, however, the use of carbon seems preferable; it is very inexpensive, a rod 40 inches in length costing the manufacturer less than 1 cent of our money, and its waste is of no consequence, as it can be accurately regulated. Dr. Herz has been engaged already for five years in his researches upon electric illumination, when he and Dr. C. C. Sordages, of New-York, took up together Richard Werdermann's lamp and both gentlemen were particularly struck by the results produced by an infinitely short voltaic arc. I should mention that Werdermann was the first who patented the system of the two parallel blocks of carbon, which, two years later, led to the invention of the Jablochkoff candle.

Dr. Herz met with very little encouragement at the outset. It was objected that the expenses would be enormous; that it was impossible to obtain any positive regularity, and, above all, that the division of light was impracticable, which last Mr. W. H. Preece, the Chief Electrician of the British Postal and Telegraph Service, and, at present, one of the most zealous converts to the system, even demonstrated scientifically. Yet, with all the energy of an American, the promoter went on, deterred by no expense, and finally arrived at a most satisfactory result, to wit, a regular service, with a gas motor of 4-horse power producing 10 lights, equivalent to 25 carcel jets, for each lamp in which the carbon was 4.5 mm. diameter. These photometric measures were officially verified in the experiments ordered by the Administration of the City of Paris, before the Chief Engineer of the city, M. De Fontanges, and M. Le Blanc, the expert of the Gas-works. With this same 4-horse-power machine, and carbons of lesser diameter, 25 lights of five carcel jets can be furnished, and with a 10-horse-power machine, 100 lights.

In November, 1878, a year after Dr. Herz took the matter in hand, Count Du Moncel, a member of the Institute, and, perhaps, the greatest of all authorities in the matter of electric light, espoused Dr. Werdermann's cause, presenting the inventor's memorial to the Academy of Sciences, with his own express adhesion to the theory therein set forth, of an infinitely short voltaic arc, to which several eminent scientists, among others, MM. Bequerel, also a member of the Institute, and Boisy-Correa have since then rallied. From that time a belief in the system began to gain ground, until his colleagues smiled when they remembered M. Niaudet-Breguet's over-precipitate judgment, published in the *Nature*, "that the invention of Dr. Werdermann made a good deal of noise for a very little light."

M. Gramme, as soon as he had seen its working, was, however, of a very different way of thinking from M. Niaudet-Breguet, and at once affirmed that he could, without difficulty, construct machines with continued currents which

would feed not only 100 but 1,000 lamps of the Werdermann system on a single circuit. Two years have been employed in arriving at this point, and for the reasons which I have already set forth, it seemed almost impossible to obtain a thorough competitive trial of its merits. The inventor only asked for a trial; he and his supporters were quite confident of its issue, and Dr. Herz, who by his conduct during the war had made for himself hosts of influential friends, finally succeeded in getting authority for a public experiment in the foyer of the Opera, on condition that he would make use of a steam-engine loaned by the rival Jablochkoff Company, which system was to be tried at the same time. For many months, M. Garnier, the architect of the Opera, had insisted upon the necessity of applying some means of illumination more intense and less dangerous than the gas heretofore in use, which was not only insufficient, but had begun greatly to damage the admirable paintings by M. Baudry, which are the greatest ornament of the hall. M. Garnier addressed a detailed report to the Minister of Fine Arts, enumerating all the present inconveniences, and suggesting as a remedy either the addition of another circle of gas jets to the grand chandelier, provided with crystals and reflectors, in order to light up the lower parts of the stage, or the placing in the four medallions above the arches of electric lamps covered with tinted globes, so as to modify the ordinary ghastly glare produced in these foci of illumination. M. Garnier furthermore stated that he would have made this experiment long ago, if practical means had not been wanting; that he has asked, during the last three years, for an appropriation of 10,000 francs, wherewith to make his experiments, and that it was urgent to do something immediately, as the pictures could not be seen at all unless all the gas was turned on at every point, and that if it was, at every performance, not only would these pictures be entirely ruined, but the current expenses would be rendered enormous. Great men, like great bodies, proverbially move slowly, but the desired permission was finally accorded, and Dr. Herz was invited to "bring on his bear," and show how his institution would compare with the one already in use in front of the building. The offer was made in a hurry, at the last moment, when the Jablochkoffs were put up in the very best conditions for them, that is, where their greatest defect—according to M. Janin—that of throwing the light upward only, was a virtue, since here they were only called upon to illuminate the ceiling; and although the Werdermanns had to be turned upside down, in order to attain the same result, as this system is usually intended to throw the light downward, in conformity with the ordinary needs of consumers, there was not a moment's hesitation in accepting these apparently unfavorable conditions.

Of the issue of the experiment, I can speak knowingly, as I was present, and in a few words this is what I witnessed for myself on the 21st of November. A very few invitations had been issued, but the spectators, if not numerous, were personages of considerable importance, as they consisted of celebrities in the scientific and official world, among whom were several Under Secretaries of State, Senators, and a Cabinet Minister, and I have only to mention the names of MM. Turquet, Hebrard, Herold, Alphand, Vaucorbeil, Janin, Mascart, Garnier, Baudry, Sellière, Lecocq, Bertora, Jaudas, Honoré, Cabanellas, Hospitalier, Napoli, and Chrétien to show that the jury was competent to form a judgment. Four of the ten chandeliers in the foyer were assigned to the Jablochkoff candle, the other four, at the opposite end of the room, to its rival system, the Werdermann lamp. *Par parenthèse*, I will remark that, for the first time since they were placed upon the lofty ceiling was I able to get even an idea of what M. Baudry's *chefs d'œuvre* resembled. The ball opened with a brilliant explosion of light from the Jablochkoffs, which were several minutes in advance of their competitors, owing to the delay of their company in handing over the promised steam-engine, and were in full blaze when the others began to show. The first impressions were very favorable to the Russian system, which had been provided with roofs of yellow tinted glass, so as to conceal the violet hues characterizing the light furnished by the arc. But these impressions did not last long; the candles soon exhibited all their usual defects, which were as apparent as their good qualities. There could be no question that they were bright enough, but the variations of color commenced instantaneously, there was a change of intensity, a flicker, increasing in proportion as the candle was consumed, and the whole accompanied with an unpleasant crackling noise, reproducing the vibrations of the generating machine, which somebody facetiously called "the ballet of beetles." "That will never do," remarked a distinguished artist who was present; "those alternations of intensity make the Jablochkoff candles utterly unfit for the illumination of any work of art." "An hour of such lighting as that," thought another spectator, "would give nine-tenths of an audience the delirium tremens." Five minutes after the Werdermann lamps began to burn not a single person remained at the Jablochkoff end of the foyer, everybody turned to the other extremity, and, without one dissenting voice, admired the soft light, with just the faintest imaginable yellow tint, which needs the interposition of no colored glass to mellow its garish effulgence. There never was a moment's hesitation in the verdict of those who went there to form an opinion, although among them were several who were strongly prejudiced in favor of the candles, which have been in use for more than a twelvemonth on the Place de l'Opéra and along its avenue. But the superiority of the system was even greater than mere eyesight could appreciate. The 12 Werdermann lights—3 for each chandelier—were fed by a Hermann-Lachappelle engine of only 6-horse power, whereas the 8 Jablochkoffs—2 for each chandelier—were worked with a Calla machine, nominally of from 15 to 28 horse power, but capable of producing as much as 33-horse power, and, knowing this, it is impossible to estimate what power the Jablochkoff people really did use in their trial. The Werdermann lamps worked, as always, with one continuous current on a single circuit; the Jablochkoff candles, which, to insure success, were on four distinct circuits, needed, as usual, a series of alternate currents, produced by their so-called "lighting machine," besides a continuous current from a second machine to excite the magnets of the first one.

I cannot say that I was in the least surprised by the results, as I had already witnessed at a number of previous experiments, in one of which five Werdermann lights, equivalent in power to between 25 and 30 gas-jets, were put in motion by a dynamo-electric machine of so small size that it can be carried under a man's arm, and also by an engine of 1-horse power. Satisfactory, however, as all these public and private experiments have been, Dr. Herz does not pretend to say that the question of artificial illumination is closed, or that he is anything more than in the advanced guard of progress. But if we look back to the first discovery of Humphry Davy in 1813, and consider the giant strides made by science during the last quarter of a century, we have some reason to be proud that our epoch has turned to profit the lessons of Œrsted and Ampère, of Arago and Faraday.

QUAIL IN CALIFORNIA.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The California quail is held by all sportsmen to be the game bird *par excellence*, the hardest to hit, the hardest to bring to bag, and the most wily of the feathered tribe. The quail is a native of the length and breadth of California, from Siskiyou to the Mexican line, and from the Pacific Ocean to the extreme limits of the State. In certain counties they are found in extraordinary abundance, particularly in San Diego, San Buenaventura, San Bernardino, and in other of the southern and midland counties. Some 10 or 12 years ago quail were very numerous in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, but the vast army of San Francisco sportsmen found these places easy of access, and have almost annihilated the large packs of quail that so abounded in these Bay counties. Still, quail exist in a fair proportion in these localities where some attempts at their preservation have been made. Their remarkable fecundity has defied the persistent efforts of pot-hunters and the trappers. In regard to this fecundity, it is alleged by many close observers of the habits of these birds that they bring up two broods, the last in August or about the early part of September, which are of course unfit for the gun. The sportsman's first piece of furniture necessary in the pursuit of the California quail, is a good steady dog. That he should be a retriever is a matter of the utmost importance. He must also work within easy shooting range of the gun, as the wide-ranging dog of Europe and the East would be altogether unfitted for this sort of sport. The quail is easily flushed, and is the most restless of all game birds. They, on most occasions, do not lie well to dog, and this is particularly the case before the pack is broken. But when they are flushed and broken twice or so in succession, they lie comfortably well, and it is no uncommon thing, or, rather was not some years ago, for two good shots to kill from 100 to 125 out of a single pack. After the opening of the season these birds pack very similar to the Scotch grouse, hillside-bred, bevies getting together in packs of from 300 to 400 birds. No bird, in all the range of game birds, possesses so much vitality as the saucy little California quail. In "Ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain," it is most peculiar. Their worst habit is running before a dog, making him unsteady, often spoiling a good dog by making him liable to flush. A slow, pottering dog, with a good nose, is the best adapted for quail-shooting, but his retrieving qualities must be perfect.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BRITISH CIVIL SERVICE.

CIVIL SERVICE IN GREAT BRITAIN. A HISTORY OF ABUSES AND THEIR REFORMS, AND THEIR BEARING UPON AMERICAN POLITICS. By DORMAN B. EATON. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. 1880.

Mr. Eaton's history of the civil service of Great Britain is the most important contribution that has yet been made to the reform of the civil service in this country. It contains a very full account of the various phases through which the British service has passed, from being the unquestioned property of the King and Court to becoming the equally unquestioned possession of the people; of the evils which, springing from the existence of patronage, have wholly disappeared with the abolition of patronage; of the struggles that were necessary to bring about the remarkable result that has been attained; and of the principles and, to some extent, the methods which were finally adopted with such singular success.

The investigation of which this work is the fruit was begun by Mr. Eaton during a residence of a year abroad; it was renewed later at the request of President Hayes; and, considering the very great amount of labor and time devoted to it, it is but just to the author to state that the request of the President was accompanied by an intimation that Mr. Eaton would "not be authorised to incur any expense for which the United States is to be held responsible." In a work undertaken under these circumstances, and which, from its nature, cannot be expected to reach a great body of readers, it is, perhaps, ungracious to designate what may be regarded as mistakes in form and plan; but as it is the only exception which we have to make to the volume, we may say at the outset that it is too extended, and that its style is occasionally involved and even obscure. Nearly one-fourth of the book is given up to a very careful account of the civil service of Great Britain previous to the introduction of party government, when there was only a remote analogy between the evils which existed there and those with which this country has to contend. Nearly another fourth is devoted to the history of the service after the introduction of party government and before the commencement of the reform now so happily completed. Mr. Eaton's object, in the first instance, was to show that the possession of arbitrary control of the service, as a royal or aristocratic privilege, produced very much the same abuses as have resulted from a similar control in the United States as a privilege of the ruling party, and in the second instance, that patronage in the hands of politicians under a monarchy was the same fountain of ills that it has proved in our Republic. He has certainly succeeded. But his Chapter XXXII, "A Summary, and the Significance of the Reform Movement," contains such a clear, logical, and satisfactory statement of the general facts sustaining his conclusions, that the reader can hardly help regretting that he has been compelled to master so many pages of historical detail before reaching it. Had the author contented himself with this summary, somewhat enlarged, perhaps, and with his admirable account of the nature and progress of the reform since 1853, we are convinced that he would have done even more than he has to advance the cause with which he is so intimately and honorably connected.

Mr. Eaton's book is a complete answer to the objection which is most often made to the plan of reform introduced by the Curtis Commission during the administration of Gen. Grant, viz., that the plan was visionary, based exclusively on theory, an experiment of doubtful efficacy, and wholly untested by experience under circumstances analogous to those in which it was, or was to be, applied in our own country. So far from this being true, the reform was based on sound business principles; it had already been applied with complete success to a civil service in all essential regards like our own, and for the correction of evils which were in most respects the very counterpart of those with which we are called upon to deal. Indeed, no one can read this volume with attention without becoming convinced that a reform which could attain such signal triumphs in Great Britain might safely be relied upon to achieve like victories with us, as surely as a force which can overcome a great resistance may be expected to overcome that which is less. In principle, the British civil service is identical with that of the United States. It is the instrumentality by which Customs and internal revenues are collected, the postal service carried on, diplomatic relations sustained, consular duties performed, and the general administration of the laws secured. This service is regulated in part by laws enacted by an elective Legislature, in part by the discretion of a responsible Executive. The existence of a sovereign in one Government and his absence in the other in no way alters the character of the service. The duties of public employes are practically the same, the qualities required are not different, and the methods which in England have secured these required qualities and the faithful, efficient, and economical performance of the duties imposed may be relied on to produce equally good results in this country. And the difficulties to be overcome are less. As Mr. Eaton very properly points out, the work of the English civil service is far more extensive, complicated, and troublesome than that of the Federal service; it is, in fact, what that of a service would be which included not only the Federal offices, but those of the States, and in great part those of the municipalities as well. It is even greater when we include the intricate, extended, and difficult task which England assumes in India, where the reform methods were first applied, and where they steadily gained greater success the more thorough their application was made.

Immediately preceding the introduction of the reform, the English Government found itself involved with many of the same evils that exist here. Appointments to all the minor places in the administrative force of the Government were practically in the hands of members of Parliament. Once made, these appointments were undisturbed. There has never been in England the practice of removal for political causes, and consequently the bad effect of political appointments was lessened. But it was, nevertheless, very great and widely ramified. It impaired the efficiency of the service. It introduced unfit officers, who received office as a favor, were incapable of discipline, were lazy, indifferent, stupid, untrustworthy. It enormously increased the cost of the service, while diminishing its usefulness. It gave the people a bad article at a high price. Its remoter effects were even worse than the more immediate. It demoralized the Legislature, absorbing the attention and energies and consuming the time of members in the scramble for patronage. It perverted and corrupted politics, influencing nominations and elections by considerations relating to patronage, to the exclusion of considerations of the character or opinions of candidates. It weakened the Ministry, which was compelled to purchase support by distribution of places instead of by commanding the rational and disinterested approval of Parliament and the electors. It tended to make of parties, instead of instruments for the execution of a defined policy or the application of political principles, machines for the manipulation of patronage and the satisfaction of personal ambitions. It impeded the healthy and vigorous operation of party government, hindered the free action of public opinion, discouraged the best elements of the electoral body from participation in political life, and tended to give over the management of parties to a body of persons animated, not by convictions regarding principles, but by the vulgar and mercenary desire to get or keep paying offices. This picture, which is drawn by Mr. Eaton with great fullness and clearness, is correct in all its principal features for our own country.

That which he presents of the present condition of Great Britain regarding this matter is very different, and is in as strong contrast with the facts in the United States as it is with those which existed in England a quarter of a century ago. In that country, patronage has been abolished. With the exception of a few score of offices which are of a political nature, and which require to be filled by men in sympathy with the policy of the party in power, every position in the civil service of the United Kingdom, including the Indian service, has been taken out of politics. No man or woman can obtain admission to it by the influence of any politician, or can be removed from it by any politician's hostility. The proceedings of Parliament, the policy of the Government, the elections, whether national or local, are conducted without the remotest reference to any changes in the business offices of the Government. No one of the 60,000 office-holders under the Government has anything to hope for or to fear from the result of an election, from a change of Ministry, or, except as his office may be legislated about, from any action of Parliament. The service itself has been greatly improved, notably inefficient employes are unknown. Idle or negligent or corrupt ones cannot get into the service except by accident, and cannot remain in it if accidentally admitted. The discipline of every branch is severe and readily enforced. Respect for the service and confidence in its integrity and general character are universal, a fact to which Mr. Eaton produces ample and varied evidence. Self-respect in the members of the service itself, pride in their calling, fidelity to duty, and a marked *esprit de corps* in every branch are everywhere shown.

The means by which this great change was brought about were very simple. That is not to say that the change was accomplished easily, or without obstinate opposition. Quite the contrary. But the reform itself was of the most business-like character, and won its way by the irresistible force of public approval, obtained on its naked merits. It began in the Indian service, where the authorities were compelled for their own safety to resort to some method of obtaining agents superior to those which the old system furnished. In the initial experiment in this service lay the germ which ultimately gave as its fruit the vast change that we have briefly indicated. In 1854, admission to the Indian service was made conditional on success in a competitive examination, and from that date all privilege of appointment in the Court of Directors of the India Company ceased. In the same year the Ministry of Lord Aberdeen ordered an inquiry into the condition of the civil service in the United Kingdom. It was intrusted to Sir Stafford Northcote, (the present Chancellor of the Exchequer,) and Sir Charles Trevelyan. They reported in favor of admission to the service by open competition. In 1855 the Ministry of Lord Palmerston first acted upon the report. Without adopting the principle recommended in its integrity, they instituted limited competition, *i.e.*, they conditioned admission to the service on success in competitive examinations to which the candidates were to be nominated by members of Parliament. These examinations were to be under the guidance of a central commission. The order in council establishing this system was condemned in Parliament in July, 1855, but the vote was very light, (140 to 125,) and the Ministry did not accept the condemnation, and persisted in their plan. It must be remarked, in passing, that the necessary appropriations to carry out the reform were never refused. Within a year, even limited competition had so demonstrated the value of the competitive method and the essential badness of political appointments, that Parliament voted its approval of open competition, and by 1859 enacted that "no person [with some slight exceptions] shall be considered as serving in the permanent civil service of the State, [and so entitled to a retiring allowance,] unless admitted with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners." This certificate could only be obtained after an examination, which, for a great portion of the service, was open and competitive. For the next 10 years the system was steadily perfected and extended, and in 1870 open competition was completely established.

If it were necessary for intelligent men that proof should be given that admission to the civil service by open competitive examination, followed by a reasonable probation, is by far the best mode yet devised for securing good public servants, it could be found in abundance in the book of Mr. Eaton. We cordially recommend its candid perusal to all those who are yet in need of light on this subject. Meanwhile it is well to note that, with their usual thoroughness, the English authorities have so kept their records that it is easy to learn from them just how far the new system has been open to the objections which were most prominently urged against it. Two of these are sufficiently familiar in our own country. One was that examinations could not test character and efficiency. But the records show that examinations, with the probation, which is an essential part of the system, (though it is conveniently ignored by those who oppose the system,) have proved a very complete test in these regards. The men who enter the service by this method are very much more faithful and capable than those who come in by the influence of patronage. It was natural that they should be so, since they got their places on their merits and could only keep them by doing their work well, and the evidence of facts sustains this reasonable inference. The other objection was that the new system would give an undue advantage to mere students. But no such result was obtained. In one report it is stated that out of 115 candidates, the result would have been different as to nine only, had the examinations been limited to subjects wholly practical. From another we learn that of 292 rejections, only 6 were for incompetency in higher branches. Of 391 appointments, only 8 were college graduates, and 335 were educated in the different grades of public schools. These are facts precisely like those which are shown by the statistics of the system as applied in the Federal offices in New-York.

Mr. Eaton devotes considerable attention, and justly, to the applicability of the reform to the United States. He shows that its essential feature is the admission by open competition, and that other and important ones—tenure for good behavior, promotion by seniority and merit or by competition, a retiring pension after a certain period—though of great value, and well worth serious study, are not absolutely necessary. That the system is in nowise involved in the peculiar social or political arrangements of England is plain enough to any one who chooses to get a clear idea of its real nature; it is brought out in distinct relief by the fact that, owing to the success of the Civil Service Commission, their plan has been adopted by the London and Westminster Bank with 450 clerks, the Railway Clearing-house with nearly 1,500 clerks, the Bank of England, and other large corporations and some extensive private business houses. The Government Commission has, moreover, been solicited to undertake examinations for private firms and companies, and, while it has been compelled to decline this work, it has found that a term in the public service has rendered employes far more attractive to outside employers, to an extent which has given appreciable difficulty. It would not be easy to imagine a similar state of things for the minor positions in this country. The whole of Mr. Eaton's discussion of the lessons which we may learn from English experience is clear, sensible, and vigorous, but for that, as well as for much else of extreme value, we must refer our readers to the volume itself.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HARPER & BROTHERS.

SWEET NELLY, MY HEART'S DELIGHT. A Novel. By JAMES RICE and WALTER BESANT. 10 cents.

THE MUNSTER CIRCUIT. Tales, Trials and Traditions. By J. R. O'FLANAGAN.

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PUCK'S ANNUAL FOR 1880. Being also an Almanac, a City Directory, &c., a Guide to Draw-poker, a Jack-knife, and a Tooth-pick.

POLLARD & MOSS.

LIFE AND WORKS OF WASHINGTON IRVING. Printed from the Original Issues. With an Original Biographical Sketch by RICHARD HENRY STODDARD. Complete and unabridged.

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THE HEALTHY INFANT. A Treatise on the Healthy Procreation of the Human Race. By TANDY L. DIX, M. D.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

FROM FATHER TO SON. By MARY DWINELL CHELLIS.

MACMILLAN & CO.

THE TAPESTRY ROOM. A Child's Romance. By MRS. MOLESWORTH. $1 50.

A STREET-CAR COMPANY SWINDLED.

From the Boston Herald.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 25.—Ten conductors on the Randolph-street line were discharged yesterday for stealing fares, and others will be in a day or two, all the dishonest ones being known. The company had been in possession of information for some time that they were being defrauded, and John Pratt, who has charge of the detectives, began five weeks ago to make an investigation. Spotters were put on the cars, and they watched every conductor closely. One of them reported a suspicious circumstance. A conductor collected a cash fare, and, though he apparently pulled the recorder once, there were two distinct rings of a bell. With this for a starter, Mr. Pratt soon worked the method out. A detective was put on as a conductor, and, by keeping his own eyes open, he learned that Benjamin F. Knowles had a device for "knocking down." He bought one of him, and paid $5 for it. The instrument was a change-holder, such as was in use when silver began to appear, the inside spring being taken out. It was of tin, about 4 inches long, 2½ inches wide, and 1 inch deep, shaped somewhat like a tobacco-box. A nickel, dime, and quarter were glued into their respective places, but a half-dollar was set on a revolving pivot, which passed through a slotted wheel. The other parts of the machine were a little hammer and a saucer-shaped bell, about the size of a quarter. The "brother-in-law," as it was called by the originator, was always kept in the right-hand pocket with the punch, and, when a ticket was handed to the conductor, he pulled out his punch. If the next fare was cash, he put the punch back and drew out the "brother-in-law." Covering it completely with his hand, he would go through the motion of pulling the measure on his breast, but, instead of doing it, would move the half dollar with his thumb. This released one end of the hammer, which was set in one of the slots in the wheel, and the result was a stroke on the little bell. This could be done with perfect safety, especially in a crowded car, and it was mainly used at such times. It is believed that the "brother-in-law" is in use on the other lines, and detectives are at work on suspected conductors.

ORGAN-GRINDERS OF LONDON.

TRICKS AND RASCALITY OF MUSICAL MENDICANTS.

From the London Standard, Dec. 12.

One class of musical mendicant—that of the organ-grinder—is much misunderstood by the public in general, and received far more sympathy than it deserves. Whoever wants to know its members as they really are should study them at home, and about Saffron-hill, and in their own lodging-houses. The latter, as a rule, are kept by the greatest rascals of the whole, which is a strong assertion, for I could hardly name a calling in which low-lived rascality more predominates. Fighting and stealing are incessant among them, and much more stabbing than the world gives them credit for. Indeed, I am disposed to think that not a few of the bodies found in the Thames are deposited there by these unpleasant immigrants. I know that *a common practice—the commonest of practices—*among them is subornation of perjury in civil and criminal cases. I have it on good authority—that of the agent principally employed in getting the thing up. This man—a typical personage in all respects, and a London notability besides—used to be very well known, especially to the cabmen in and about Leicester-square, up to quite recently. From beginning to end his career was remarkable. An Italian journalist—a soldier of Novara, a Red Republican, and an intense priest-hater—one who, slaying his man in the streets of Milan, (a deed for which he was sentenced to death *en contumace*,) fled forever from Italy to take up his residence in London. Here he spent many years as the keeper of a notorious haunt near the Haymarket, to sink, in the end, to what he was when I saw him—the agent of the rascality of all sorts of low foreigners. He was hand-and-glove with all, no matter what their nationality. And, as was very well known, he was Police spy among the rest.

He used to be a singular object as he stood waiting for his clients at the north-west angle of the square, with his gray hair, tall, robust figure, and rags, every one of which was bidding good day to the other. No man was in more request among his compatriots, and none knew them better or distrusted them more. On no account would he spend a night among them, but preferred rather to consort with English rogues in one or other of the numerous common lodging-houses thronged by them, and to put up with all the insult and annoyance such people delight to heap on the humble foreigner. I have listened by the hour as he recounted, in his polyglot style, story after story of the ways in which English justice may be baffled and foreign rascals rescued from its clutches through the agency of such people as himself, and I saw more of the low-class Italians in England than most people beyond the circle to which he belongs. But to return to the organ-grinder. Cooking and eating being finished for the day in one of his lodging-houses, the kitchen is cleared, and two or three of the fraternity are seated in the chimney-corner with their instruments before them. Then as many girls as possible of the neighborhood—all being under 16—are enticed to enter, under the pretense of dancing. Here they are rapidly contaminated in every way. Some of them are transferred to the Continent for the basest uses. Others are degraded into organ girls—a position in which they are the most miserable slaves imaginable. The girl's master exacts an exorbitant fee for the use of each instrument, every deficiency being written down as a debt against the defaulter. She is also brought in a debtor for most of her food, and a good deal of her lodging, and there is abundance of harsh treatment besides. Finally, the tawdry rags in which she goes about the streets in the course of her calling, and which form her only clothing, belong to the padrone. Thus she cannot quit the trade without running the risk of being given into custody for stealing the clothes she wears.

The organ man occasionally hits on a shrewd device for enhancing his performance, as thus: Once upon a time I saw a man go about for months with the case of his instrument perfectly empty of the usual sound-creating machinery. Nevertheless, he perambulated in the usual manner, pausing awhile at every door, and turning his organ-handle as assiduously as if he were eliciting the sweetest sounds. He was never known to utter a word, but every now and again he would open the case and direct attention to its empty state. When asked for a particular air, no matter what he would bow with the greatest gravity and change the motion of the handle to suit the measure demanded. Nothing could be more ridiculous. At first people took the man for a lunatic, and laughed without measure at his freak. But, as he continued his promenade day after day with the same imperturbable business-like demeanor, they began to think that there must be more in the matter than met the eye; and, curiosity being thus excited, just the right sort of story to be greedily swallowed was put in circulation. It ran that upon the man of the empty barrel-organ it had been imposed by the lady of his love, as a suitable test of affection, that he should parade for a certain period in this fashion, and collect a specified sum, before she would consent to give him her hand. The story, of course, was a fabrication; but I can answer for one thing, that no organ-grinder, before or since, ever collected as much money as that one. Akin to the foregoing trick was that of a pair of Connaught reapers, whom the close of the English harvest found some hundreds of miles from Liverpool—their favorite, because cheapest, port of embarkation for home. Old hands at the business, they had been accustomed to make their way to Liverpool, without spending a farthing of their earnings, by dint of cadging. On this last occasion, however, they conceived the bright idea of passing themselves off for a pair of South Sea Islanders. The cleverer of the two, pretending to have learned every little broken English during his voyage, contrived—in broken language much eked out by signs—to make people understand that himself and his comrade had been carried over the ocean and abandoned in a Southern port by an unscrupulous Captain, and that they were now making for Liverpool as the most likely place wherein to obtain a passage home. So much for the story. As to backing it up, the Irish did that in excellent style by giving the Irish funeral howl with variations, as a hymn to some god with an unpronounceable name; "The Shan Van Voght," in good Erse, as a Tonga love ditty, an indescribable combination of kick and yell, as a war-dance and its accompanying war-song. They did a little in the raw-meat-eating line, also. And great was their success among the English peasantry. They found their way to Liverpool eventually, and to high prosperity.

CHARACTER OF THE MAINE FUSIONISTS.

An editor of the Chicago *Alliance*, writing from Boston, says: "That part of the Puritan heritage known as the State of Maine, to which my willing feet wandered on Monday, somewhat resembles Mexico in points other than climate and bloodshed. Our readers do not need the story retold. But what all Republicans, and many of their opponents, regard as usurpation and revolution, has awakened a degree of excitement and indignation here that I have not witnessed since 1860-65. It is not only politicians, office holders and seekers that are smarting under a sense of injustice in the 'counting out' of the State Government elected in September, but some of the good women, and the very quietest of the men, are simply 'mad' at the outrage. The opposition to the Republican Party has many unfortunate elements in it. The temperance legislation, the anti-slavery excitement, and the war have left comparatively few Democrats of intelligence and conscience active in the party councils. But disappointed aspirants for office, antagonists of the Blaine-Hamlin rule, honest opponents of Republican policy, and especially Greenback theorists, have so reinforced the opposition that for two years Republican claims have been hotly, and in many localities successfully, contested at the polls. Last year's bite at the State offices only aggravated the holders' hunger and deepened their disappointment at this year's popular vote. That vote has been 'thrown out' by the Democratic Governor and his Council, on technical, or, as they claim, legal grounds, such as a want of formality in the returns, &c. But the conviction is firmly fastened on the minds of the masses of the people—non-partisan, members of the churches, ministers, teachers, and, as I said, women—that a great wrong has been committed. Nothing but the utmost self-restraint on the part of the Republican leaders, and the conservative power of the great moral and religious element in that party, can prevent some violent outbreak, such as a great public outrage is sure to engender in a free country, when, as in this case, all forms of law seem inadequate to the emergency. The wisest advise waiting and reversing all wrongs at the polls, where not only in Maine, but in other States, a political crime will at last be seen to be a blunder."

WHAT IS WANTED FOR PEARL RIVER.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion.

The bill introduced by the Hon. C. E. Hooker for the improvement of the navigation of Pearl River will be warmly approved by a large number of his constituents. The stream has never received the consideration it deserves at the hands of Congress. Lying contiguous to it are large quantities of United States Government lands, burdened with the best timber in the world. The Government can never realize the benefit of this property, which is worth millions of dollars, until the navigation of the stream is improved. Several hundred thousand dollars might be profitably invested for that purpose.

The London *Examiner* gives utterance to the suspicion that the Moscow plot against the Czar was not concocted by Nihilists at all, but by Conservatives who wished to arrest the tendency to make concessions to the demand for constitutional reform.

HISTORY OF THE OLD YEAR

A REVIEW OF THE CHIEF EVENTS OF 1879.

WARS IN EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND SOUTH AMERICA, BUT PEACE AND PROSPERITY IN THE UNITED STATES—A CHANGE OF RULERS IN FRANCE AND EGYPT—THE FAMOUS MEN WHO HAVE DIED—MATTERS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

The twelve months just ended were crowded with striking events. The resumption of specie payments, the refunding of the debt, the return of prosperity, the setting up of a revolutionary doctrine by the Democrats, its defeat by the President and its indirect defeat at the polls, are the leading features in the year's history of the United States. Abroad, France passed under a new President, and Egypt under a new Khédive, and in both cases the transfer was attended with memorable events. Spain has had two new Ministries, and her King has given her a second Queen. England is continuing the war which she inherited in Asia from 1878, and has concluded a second in Africa. Austria and Germany have entered into an alliance which can scarcely fail to have an important influence on the destiny of Europe. The two attempts upon the life of the Czar were only incidents in the Nihilist agitation. In South America, three nations waged a war remarkable for its petty origin and for its displays of desperate courage. All this appears more fully in the following sketch:

THE UNITED STATES.

The November elections of 1878 unmistakably proved, even to the reluctant Democrats, that on questions of finance the Republicans possessed the confidence of the voters of the United States. When Congress met, the Democrats were, therefore, faced by this alternative: either all hope for the Presidency in 1880 must be abandoned, or new issues must be created, with a view to bring deserters to the Republican and Greenback camps back to their party allegiance. An "aggressive policy" was therefore determined upon under the hypocritical State rights cry of "free elections." What the Democratic idea of a "free election" is was soon apparent. If the Army could be kept from the polls at the South, well-known Southern methods could be relied upon to return a solid Southern vote for the Democratic Presidential candidate; and if the Federal Supervisors could be kept away from the polls in the large cities of the North, New-York might be added to the Democratic list. This, and good luck, would insure the election of a Democratic candidate. The Republican majority in the Senate was precarious, but it was sufficient to defeat any attempt to secure these political aims in a straightforward manner. The Democrats, therefore, adopted a policy which was from one point of view bribery, from another, coercion, of one branch of the Legislature by the other—they added to the bill for the support of the Army a clause forbidding its use to keep the peace at the polls, and to the bill for the support of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments they added provisions repealing the Federal Election laws. In other words, the Democratic House declared that it would grant no money for these Government uses unless the Republican Senate indorsed its new political policy. The Senate stood firm, and when Congress adjourned no money had been voted on these two bills. The President then called a special session of Congress, which met on March 18. In the meanwhile the Senate also had, by the addition of new members, become Democratic, for the first time in 18 years, and now both houses joined in a similar attempt to coerce the President on the same issues. But, by a series of vetoes, (April 30, May 12 and 30, June 24 and 30,) he unanswerably showed the unconstitutional character of the Democratic policy, and the party was forced to retreat from one last ditch to another, until, when Congress adjourned, on the first of July, it was able to point with pride to the fact that it had passed every money bill in an unobjectionable form, with the exception of one providing for the pay of Marshals and their Deputies. The Democratic House was also able to point with even greater pride to the fact that it passed (May 24) the Warner Silver bill, the most extreme, absurd, and corrupt inflation measure which was ever fairly before Congress. It now securely slumbers in the Senate. A bill providing that not more than 15 Chinamen should come to this country in any one vessel was also passed, and vetoed by the President on March 1. In both houses there was an undignified scramble for patronage, which disgusted decent men and alarmed the friends of civil service reform.

The issues raised by this record were indirectly passed upon in the State elections held after the adjournment of Congress. The Democrats carried Louisiana, but by fraud and violence; and in Virginia and Tennessee, where also questions of local finance were paramount, the Republican record was far from what it should have been, and the party met with deserved defeat. But at the North there was an unbroken series of Republican triumphs which, without exception, surpassed expectation. Connecticut elected 9 Republican and 2 Democratic Senators, and a Republican majority of 81 in the House. California chose a Republican Governor by a plurality of 20,318, against a Democratic plurality of 30,187 in 1875. Ohio cast a Republican plurality of 17,129, Pennsylvania a Republican majority of 58,675, Wisconsin a Republican plurality of 25,494—the largest in the history of the State. In Massachusetts, Long (Republican) received 122,751 votes, and Butler 109,149. The list is far from complete, but only Maine and New-York can be added here. In New-York there were splits in both parties. John Kelly bolted the Democratic nomination of Lucius Robinson, and was himself nominated by Tammany Hall. And the self-styled Independent Republicans, more generally called "Young Scratchers," chose no candidate, but declined to vote for A. B. Cornell. Neither bolt was very serious. Mr. Kelly polled 77,566 votes. Mr. Cornell ran behind the representative Republican candidate 19,686 votes, which is the best measure of the Independent Republican strength. Mr. Cornell received 42,777 votes more than the regular Democratic nominee, but he fell 15,103 votes behind the combined Democratic candidates. The other State officers, except State Engineer and Surveyor, and the Legislature are Republican.

The story of the Maine election is a fit sequel to the Democratic record in Congress, and again illustrates the tendency of the Democratic party to resort to extreme and revolutionary methods if power cannot be otherwise grasped. When the returns were counted in the town meetings, it was announced, even in Democratic newspapers, that the State had gone Republican beyond a doubt. The plurality for the Republican Governor was afterward officially given as 21,033, and the Republicans were given a majority in the Senate of 7, and in the lower house of 29. Such figures as these leave no room for doubt as to the intentions of the voters, nor have their intentions been anywhere questioned. Nevertheless, Gov. Garcelon and his Council, acting under a monstrous perversion of the State law, declared that 37 Republican members of the Legislature were not legally elected, and gave their places to the same number of Democratic-Greenback Fusionists. This turned the Republican majority of 7 in the Senate to a Fusion majority of 9, and the Republican majority of 29 in the House to a Fusion majority of 17. Comment on such a shameless perversion of the will of the people is superfluous. The plainest statement of the case is its severest condemnation. The Governor and his Council derive their power to act in this marvelous transformation scene from the provision of the Maine Constitution that, when the election returns have been filed with the Secretary of State, the Governor and Council shall examine them, and "shall issue a summons to such persons as shall appear to be elected [to the Legislature] by a majority of the votes in each district to attend and take their seats." Gov. Garcelon turned this power to decide who "appeared" to be elected "by the returns" into a power to decide who actually was elected—a power which, in Maine, as elsewhere, belongs to the Legislative body itself. So far from confining himself to the returns, he examined into the facts of the election, and refused to acknowledge the election of Republicans for the most trivial and technical reasons. One town was thrown out because one of the Selectmen, whose business it is to preside at the elections, was an unnaturalized foreigner. The vote of the important Town of Auburn was excluded because the notice of election was posted but six days instead of seven. Another, because there was a vacancy in the office of Selectman, though two out of three were present and acted. The entire vote of Portland was rejected because the return, after stating opposite the name of each principal candidate the vote he received, gave some few votes which, if added to those of the unsuccessful candidate, would not have changed the result—as "scattering." Still another, because the returns were sent to the Secretary of State unsealed. These are the grounds on which the action of the Governor and Council is defended by their own partisans. Had they been put forward by opponents, they might well be suspected of having been misstated, so frivolous and absurd are they, so obviously mere pretexts for the justification of unjustifiable acts. There is not in the history of American politics a recital of more inexcusable abuse of power than this, taking it upon the evidence of its apologists only. The Governor's announcement of his action was received with condemnation by Democrats and Republicans alike. Indignation meetings were held throughout the State, and threats of violent resistance were freely made. In Bangor, on Christmas day, an attempt to remove arms and ammunition from the State arsenal was abandoned because of the opposition of a crowd of citizens. But the opinion speedily gained ground that the Republican case was too good to be prejudiced by irregular methods of remonstrance, and Mr. Morrill, acting as Chairman of a Republican committee, presented to the Governor a petition that the questions in dispute should be submitted to the Supreme Court in the manner legally provided for the speedy settlement of questions of great public importance. The Governor replied, asking what questions should be so submitted, but at the time of writing this course had not been finally determined upon or rejected. But whatever the result in Maine in 1879 may be, the Republicans will certainly gain strength in other States and also in Maine in another year, from this additional and unmistakable illustration of the spirit and methods of the Democratic Party.

In the records of trade and finance the year will always be memorable. Resumption of specie payments by the United States took place on Jan. 1 almost imperceptibly, and the security of the foundation on which it now rests may be inferred from the fact that the Treasury's resumption fund was only drawn upon, up to Nov. 1, for $11,256,678, and that the net coin balance increased over all payments from $133,000,000 to $152,000,000. The refunding operations were on the largest scale. Between Jan. 1 and April 4 the 5-20 bonds were replaced by 4 per cents. On April 16 $150,000,000 of 4 per cents were offered for the purpose of refunding the 10-40s, and the amount was subscribed the next day. More than $40,000,000 of 4 per cent. ten-dollar certificates were also sold, and there were other smaller operations. The value of the crops was officially estimated at $1,904,480,659. This is an increase over 1878 of nearly $416,000,000, and the demand, as well as the supply, was, happily, greater than ever before. The prosperity thus indicated is fully borne out by the statistics of exports and imports. For the fiscal year both are greater than for 1878—the exports by $15,573,675, the imports by $8,726,233. The excess of exports over imports for the fiscal year was $264,661,666, and the United States stands alone among first-class nations in having the balance of trade in its favor. The change in the movement of precious metals was very remarkable. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, the exports exceeded the imports by $4,701,441; but from June 30 to Nov. 15 the balance was reversed, and the imports exceeded the exports by $59,506,921. Men, as well as money, have also poured into the country. Up to Dec. 1, 125,900 immigrants arrived, or 49,755 more than came in the same time last year. The mercantile failures for the first nine months of 1878 were 8,768, and of 1879, 5,320, the liabilities for 1878 were $197,000,000, and for 1879, $81,000,000. This buoyancy in legitimate trade was reflected in the stock market, and the last half of November saw transactions on the New-York Exchange which are nearly without parallel in volume or fluctuation. Over 700,000 shares were bought and sold on each of several days, and prices rose and fell 50 per cent. in some instances. "Little Black Friday" (Nov. 21) was caused by stock-jobbing reports of the completion of negotiations between Mr. Vanderbilt and Jay Gould. Four days later Mr. C. W. Field (*on behalf of himself and associates, including Mr. Gould,*) *received from Mr. Vanderbilt* a contract for the sale of 150,000 shares New-York Central stock at 120, or 10 per cent. below the market, with the option of taking 100,000 shares more at the same price. By this purchase Mr. Gould perfects his system of communications between Boston and San Francisco. About a fortnight later it was announced that negotiations had been completed between the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Companies, which would result in the building of still another transcontinental railway.

The only considerable blots on the fairness of the picture are the Indian troubles and the yellow fever epidemic. The Ute war was caused by Indian Agent N. C. Meeker's well-meant, but ill-considered, attempts to teach the Indians to cultivate their lands. The Indians becoming restless, and an outbreak being feared, a body of troops was sent to the Agent's assistance, and on Sept. 29, at Milk Creek Cañon, about 25 miles from White River, the Indians attacked in force. For six days Major Thornburgh's command made a gallant resistance, and were then relieved by Capt. Dodge. Major Thornburgh and 10 of his men and many Indians were killed. Some desultory fighting followed, but the Indians consented to settle the matter by negotiations, which are yet in progress. On Jan. 10, and subsequent days, 68 Cheyennes of Dull Knife's band were killed in an attempt to escape from the troops commanded by Capt. Wessels, who were under instructions to take the savages back to the Indian Territory. Twelve soldiers were killed, and as many wounded. The first case of yellow fever appeared at Memphis on July 10, and the epidemic was officially declared to exist between Aug. 9 and Oct. 25. Up to the last date there were reported 1,503 cases and 498 deaths. In New-Orleans there were 10 deaths and less than 50 cases. An indefinite number of places in about 15 States were also visited, but the disease nowhere gained a permanent footing.

On Dec. 11, President Hayes signed the commission of G. W. McCrary to be Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit. Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota, succeeded him as Secretary of War.

FRANCE.

In France, events of the first importance succeeded each other with startling, but always logical, rapidity. On Jan. 5 occurred the election of Senators in the 29 departments, from the Haute-Garonne to the Oise. The result was a sweeping victory for the Republicans. Before the election those departments were represented by 19 Republican and 56 Conservative Senators; after it the figures were 69 Republican and 15 Conservative. These figures are full of significance as to the revolution of opinion in favor of the Republic; but they have an even greater importance in their bearings upon the relations of the several parts of the Government to each other. Ever since the establishment of the Republic under the present Constitution France has been governed by an Administration divided against itself; the Chamber of Deputies was Republican, but the majority in the Senate, discordant in everything else, was a unit in its hostility to the Republic, and was in sympathy with the monarchical leanings of President McMahon. The result was a dualism of government, which was something better than anarchy, but under which progress in necessary reforms was impossible. After Jan. 5, however, the Senate was Republican by a majority of 175 to 122, and, in the quick march of events, the Executive also became Republican. On Jan. 16 the Ministerial statement was read in the Assembly. The Senate received it cordially, but the Assembly debated it in a hostile spirit, and on Jan. 20, by a vote of 223 to 121, passed to the order of the day, "trusting that the Ministry will not fail to give satisfaction, notably in regard to the administrative and judicial staff." In form and effect it was a vote of confidence, but between its lines it could be plainly read that the Republicans were disappointed that the Ministers had not promised a more immediate and thorough realization of the fruits of the victory of Jan. 5.

Thus spurred on, the Ministers began reform where reform in the interests of the Republic was most needed, that is, in the Army, most of the superior officers of which were well known to be monarchists, and far from disposed to submit to an authority in the permanence of which they had no faith. One of the promises of the Ministerial statement was that "the law relative to great military commands should be rigorously applied." These *grands commandements*, (19 in number,) were created by a law of 1873, for the purpose of introducing the administrative and tactical reforms recommended by the Military Commissions of the War Department and the Assembly. One General, who was not to hold his position for more than three years without reappointment, was to command each department. Had Gen. Borel remained Minister of War the issue which was to result in giving France a Republican President could scarcely have arisen, for of the 19 commands 9 were vacant, and the commissions of eight of the ten Generals commanding the remaining departments would have expired by limitation in so short a time that he would have taken no action. But Gen. Gresley, a Republican, succeeded Gen. Borel about the middle of January, and before the end of the month he recommended that these 10 Generals should be removed, and the Cabinet unanimously supported his report. President MacMahon, however, was unalterably opposed to such action. The Generals attacked were his own friends and companions, and he considered their removal so near the end of their terms an undeserved indignity. He declined to sign the decree, the Ministry would not withdraw it, and as any other Ministry chosen from the majority would infallibly have taken the same position, the only alternative was a paralysis of the Government or his resignation. He chose to resign, and a brief, manly letter to that effect was read in the Chambers on Jan. 30. On the same day a congress of both houses chose Jules Grévy as his successor by a vote of 536 to 99 for Gen. Chanzy; 713 members were present, 670 voted, and the number of votes necessary to make a choice was 336. For the first time France passed under the control of a Government heartily Republican, and the transfer was made with no more excitement than usually attends the inauguration of a President of the United States. The peculiar power of the French National Assembly—which thus assumed, as was its right, the executive function and transmitted it to a man of its own choice without direct reference to the will of the people—makes it the sovereign power of France and its leader the ruler of the nation. M. Gambetta was recognized as entitled to this position, only nominally inferior to that of President, by the vote of 405 to 314, which made him President of the Chamber of Deputies.

These were long steps toward consolidating the Republic upon a foundation as firm as that of any Government, but they only made the desperate cause of the Imperialists more desperate. There soon came a blow, however, which annihilated all their plans or expectations for the present, and which must be regarded as fatal even to their hopes for the future. On June 1 the gentle, brave, and modest son of Eugénie and Napoleon III. was caught in an ambuscade by the Zulus, and slain, with 17 wounds upon his breast. He was at once the last of this battle-born dynasty, and the first of its members to die with his sword in hand. Even Frenchmen who were hostile to his pretensions were compelled to sadness by the circumstances of his death, but there was also a feeling that a bad cause had died with one whom all men pitied, and that with his death there was removed another obstacle to the progress of free institutions. He left a will declaring that "the task of continuing the work of Napoleon I. and Napoleon III. will devolve upon the eldest son of Prince Napoleon." The selection was probably made because of the friendship between Prince Victor and the dead Napoleon, but it is noteworthy that Prince Victor unites in his veins the blood of each of the three divisions of the reactionary Party, as on his mother's side he is both Bourbon and D'Orleans. It is remarkable, however, that one in Prince Louis's position should have imagined that by a testamentary expression of his wishes he could alter a succession which is otherwise fixed by the same fundamental law upon which his own claims rested. The will was looked to to heal the party's dissensions; it only created new ones. On the 19th of July, 84 of the 115 Bonapartist Deputies and Senators met at M. Rouher's residence—he and M. De Cassagnac not being present, however—and, with only two dissentient voices, selected the head of the party named in the Prince's will, and declared that "the members of the Assembly of the '*Appel au peuple*' establish that in consequence of the sad, yet glorious, death of the Prince Imperial, Prince Jerome Napoleon has become the head and the representative of the family of the Napoleons. They remain persuaded that the principle of the direct appeal to the will of France, freely expressed, will always be the only practical and legal manner of bringing about a pacific understanding between the partisans of national sovereignty, the only base of our modern rights." With the Bonapartists thus hopelessly divided on a question of persons, future contests in France can only be between shades of Republicanism.

During the year there were many minor Ministerial crises, but only one general change. On Feb. 5 M. Dufaure, having maintained his post until all danger of reaction was over, retired with the respect of the nation, and was succeeded by M. Waddington. The Ministry constituted by him was at once confronted by several "burning questions." It succeeded in substituting partial for complete amnesty to political offenders, and the opposition to the impeachment of MacMahon's Ministers was supported by a vote of 317 to 159. The Ferry Education bill, of which the chief feature is the prohibition of Jesuits to teach, passed the Deputies by 352 to 159, but is yet in the Senate. On Nov. 27 the Assembly met in Paris, and the Ministry received several votes of confidence, notably one of 255 to 157 on Dec. 16 in approval of its execution of the partial amnesty law. Looking no further than these figures, the Ministry would seem to be firm in its place; but according to the French doctrine of Ministerial responsibility, the votes of non-Republican members scarcely affect the balance when a Republican Ministry's strength is weighed. Therefore, from the votes above given, the votes cast by the Right should be deducted. When this is done, the Ministry appears in a minority within the Chamber, and without the Chamber the current of opinion is very strong against the Government. Moreover, M. Waddington is reported to be desirous of resigning the Premiership, though not averse to retaining the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. Therefore a change may soon be looked for. At the time of writing, it is reported that the Minister's resignations are pending, and that M. Freycinet is commissioned to form a Cabinet, but the new appointments have not yet been announced.

ENGLAND AND HER WARS.

For England, 1879 was, without qualification, an unhappy year. The depression in trade was almost unprecedented, and gave rise to excited discussions of the tariff, in which doubts as to the wisdom of unqualified free trade were influentially expressed. The farmers did so badly that a revision of land laws was vehemently urged as a necessary supplement to a nearly universal reduction of rents. In Ireland, the agrarian agitation is yet in heated progress, but, despite Mr. Parnell's inflammatory efforts, speech has not yet passed into action. Davitt, Daly, Killen, and Brennan, leading "agitators," were arrested, but their conviction was not pressed. On March 13, Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, married the Princess Louise Margaret, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia. Abroad, England has carried on two wars. Doubtless both were necessary to the success of the "imperial" policy, if not to the very existence of the colonies in the defense of which they were undertaken; but if the weak have any rights against the strong, both were discreditable in their origin, and neither campaign can be remembered with pride by English soldiers. Especially is this true of the war in Africa, where the colonists bear none of the expenses of the wars against the Zulus, and are never averse to a campaign which may be expected to exterminate some of the savages and more completely subjugate the rest. Consequently, when two of Sihayo's wives who had eloped to a British kraal were dragged from there by representatives of the injured husband, but without injury to British subjects or British property, the violation to British territorial rights, in this and one other less important case, were considered sufficient basis for sending an ultimatum to Cetywayo, the Zulu chief. His apology and offer of £50 as an indemnity were declined, and, on pain of war, he was ordered to become, in effect, an English vassal. On Jan. 11 the ultimatum had not been accepted, on the 12th, Lord Chelmsford crossed the Tugela to look for savages to fight. Not having found them by the 21st, he established a camp at Isandula, a few miles from Rorke's Drift, and impatiently pushed on with the main body of his force. He had not got a dozen miles away when 20,000 Zulus attacked the camp. The sickening struggle which followed appears from the significant fact that, on hastening back, he found not a single wounded man on a battle-field where 51 officers, 570 men, and about 5,000 Zulus were lying dead. There he rested, bewildered, appalled, and forgetful of a smaller camp at Rorke's Drift. But the Zulus remembered it, and on the next day, Jan. 22, 3,000 of them attacked the 80 men who were there, commanded by Lieuts. Chard and Bromhead. Under their direction some bags of meal and tins of biscuits were hastily heaped together, and from behind this paltry breastwork each of the 80 men killed 10 of his savage foes before help arrived. The feeling created in England by the incompetency or blundering of the holiday soldier, who was responsible for these disasters, was so strong that Sir Garnet Wolseley was sent out with reinforcements to take supreme command. But before he assumed direction of affairs, Chelmsford and some 5,000 men had defeated 20,000 savages at Ulundi on July 5. The tactics were very simple; the British merely formed a square and shot the savages as again and again, and with brutal bravery, they rushed to the attack. This was the last battle of the war, and the campaign was declared ended by the capture of Cetywayo a few weeks later. By the terms of peace, Zulu-land is divided into 12 districts, each under a native chief, and two grand divisions, superintended by British Residents. The Zulu military system is abolished, and marriage is freed from the will of the chief. The importation of arms, the making of war, and the alienation of land are forbidden. In return, the English annexed no land, but even guaranteed the integrity of Zulu territory. The cost of the war in money is estimated at over £4,000,000.

England's second war—in Afghanistan—was begun in 1878. Its cause, it will be remembered, was the refusal of Ameer Shere Ali to receive an English Embassy at Kabul, although a Russian Embassy had been treated with effusive cordiality. When 1879 opened, the Ameer was a fugitive before the victorious English Army. On Feb. 21 he died, and was succeeded by his son, Yakoob Khan, who at once began negotiations which ended in the conclusion of a treaty on May 26. By it he retained a more or less real control of his Kingdom, and was to receive a handsome annuity, the English in return getting control of the frontier passes and an Embassy at Kabul. Sir Louis Cavagnari was named as the English Resident, and he was so eager to conclude the task which he had so creditably conducted that he pressed on to Kabul with a guard of only 100 men. This rashness was fatal. On Sept. 3 and 4 a mob killed every Englishman in the city, the ostensible leaders of the riot being the long-unpaid native soldiers. It seems more than likely, however, that the treacherous Ameer was the secret instigator of the apparent rebellion against his authority. That Gen. Roberts thought so appears from the fact that, upon entering Kabul, after defeating the Afghans on the heights before the city, on Oct. 6, he arrested the Ameer, and, on Oct. 30, proclaimed his abdication and the occupation of his capital and territory by the English. A few weeks later, the unhappy Yakoob was taken to India a prisoner. About the middle of December there was a rising which compelled Gen. Roberts to abandon the City of Kabul and take refuge in the fortifications of Shirpur, but a few miles away. At the time of writing, fighting was still going on, and there were serious rumors of a holy war. The territory thus annexed to the roll of English colonies is about as large as France, and is inhabited by half-barbarous tribes aggregating about 7,500,000 inhabitants.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

On July 12, the German Reichstag, by a vote of 217 to 117, passed a law establishing a strongly protective tariff—an act which is as significant politically as it is important financially. For 12 years Bismarck has been supported in his efforts to establish German unity by the National Liberals, but, in supporting the tariff bill he arrayed himself against that party's declared free-trade or revenue-tariff principles. The bill may make good the Chancellor's deficits; but he gets the money at the cost of the instrument with which he has won his previous victories, for the National Party is now hopelessly divided, and in a letter to Baron Thungen, Bismarck declared himself an Agrarian, and said that his whole financial policy since 1864 had been a mere shift of expediency, and in opposition to his personal convictions. Naturally, the divisions in the National Liberal Party were reflected in the Cabinet, and the effect was speedily seen. On July 14 changes were made in several portfolios, the most noteworthy being Herr von Puttkammer's appointment to succeed Dr. Falk as Minister of Ecclesiastic Affairs. The change would seem to indicate pleasanter relations between Germany and the Vatican. On Oct. 1 an important reform in judicial procedure took effect. Under the old system every petty Principality had its own code of laws, and the confusion and delay arising from the conflicts of the several codes were indescribable; now there is uniformity of legal procedure throughout the whole Empire.

For Germans, these are matters of engrossing importance, but for the observer of affairs more food for interest and thought is found in the results of a visit paid by Prince Bismarck to Count Andrassy at Vienna in the last week of September. No one was deceived by the various trivial reasons which were given to account for the visit, and yet even for some months after the announcement that the two Chancellors had agreed that the political, commercial, and military interests of Germany and Austria were identical there was no general appreciation of the significance of the event. To a large extent this was so because the whole truth and exact nature of the agreement were not then known, nor are they known even now, but it seems quite certain that the document usually called the Austro-German alliance, though general in its wording, is intended to be applicable to all the contingencies of the kaleidoscopic politics of Europe. It promises Germany the help of Austria against the revenge which France will certainly some time try to take; it promises Austria security in the possession of her Italian Provinces; it secures the shaky fabric of the Berlin settlement, it transfers the Anglo-Russian duel to Asia, by making hopeless for

either party a successful issue in Europe. Lord Salisbury had much reason to say, as he did, that all who valued the peace of Europe would hail the news of the alliance as glad tidings of great joy.

From outside attacks there scarcely seems a probable source of danger to this international partnership, but there are indications that the stronger of the two associates has intentions as to a redivision of the partnership assets. There now belong to Austria an extensive territory which once was Germany's. It stretches from the head-waters of the Elbe, across the Valley of the Danube, down to the Adriatic; it is inhabited by 7,000,000 Germans and it includes Vienna, the most splendid and characteristic of all the German cities. In Bismarck's plan, Germany reaches from the Baltic to the Adriatic, and until this territory is regained the German Union is, from a national point of view, a mere sham. Plainly, so close an alliance as is the Austro-German will greatly facilitate the transfer of these Provinces from one partner to the other, but a necessary preliminary is to lessen their comparative influence and importance in the composite Austro-Hungarian Empire. That may reasonably be why, at Berlin, Bismarck had a large Slavic Province, Bosnia, given to Austria. The result appears from the reorganization of the Austrian Ministry in the middle of August. The old Cabinet with Andrassy as Premier was exclusively German; in the new Cabinet the Slav element largely predominates. Count Andrassy's resignation, though offered in August was not accepted until Oct. 8, when the Austro-German alliance had become a fact. Baron von Haymerle was then appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Of significance in this connection is the alliance (reported in the middle of November) of the Balkan Principalities, ostensibly to secure themselves against foreign intervention in their affairs, but really against Austria. Naturally, this alliance of Servia, Montenegro, and Bulgaria without the Empire would be aided by a Slavic movement within it. The first Austro-German alliance resulted in the partition of Poland, and the second in the partition of the French Empire. The third may presage the partition of Austria herself.

RUSSIA.

During the early months of the year, Russia suffered from a continuance of the plague which began at Wetlianka in October, 1878. At one time the gravest apprehensions were felt, and quarantine was freely declared by several countries. These fears had a sufficient explanation in the extraordinarily fatal and mysterious character of the disease, but when, early in March, the danger was declared over, it was officially reported that there had been but 500 deaths in the population of 118,000 which inhabits the two ravaged districts of Astrakan. Much more serious were the revolutionary disorders inspired by the Nihilists. Incendiarism and assassination were the chief instruments of these revolutionary reformers, and the mystery of their methods was usually impenetrable. The case of Irkutsk is a good example. The City Council refused to respond to a demand for a contribution of 500,000 rubles to the Nihilist fund, and warning was given that the city would be fired on July 5. The troops were under arms for several days previous, Cossacks patrolled the streets, and the fire brigade was under special orders and yet half the town was burned punctually according to the appointment. Warning was also given of the destructive fire at the Nijni Novgorod fair, which occurred on July 19, and even the Moscow Kremlin, the most sacred of native historical citadels, was known to be doomed three months before the fire there occurred. The list of assassinations is long, and includes some of the chief men of the Empire. Among the victims were Prince Krapotkin, Gen. Mezentsoff, (the Governor of Kharkoff,) Baron Heiking, (chief of the Gendarmerie of Kief,) Count Kostout, (the Emperor's Chamberlain.) The life of even the Emperor himself, who was first publicly and formally warned by a threatening address, was twice attempted. On April 14, he was walking in front of the Ecole Militaire, at St. Petersburg, when Alexander Solovieff fired four shots at him with a revolver. The range was so short that the Emperor's escape with his life seems miraculous, but none of the balls touched his person. Solovieff was hanged on June 9. The second attempt of this year—making in all four attempts on the Czar's life—occurred on the night of Dec. 1. The Czar was on his way to Moscow, and the plan—fairly fiendish in its contempt of human life—was to blow up the railroad train which was conveying him. The plot failed by the merest chance. It had been arranged that the train in which the Czar was traveling should be preceded by a baggage train, but the order was reversed, as the Czar's train was the faster. Consequently, the Czar reached his destination safely, and the baggage train received the force of the explosion of a mine which was fired by electricity from an adjoining house. The train was thrown from the track, and a hole five feet deep, and covering about 400 square feet of surface, was torn in the ground; but no lives were lost. It was stated that the Czar was at that very time on his way to announce important reforms at an Imperial Council; but in place of reforms there now came severer repressive measures.

TURKEY.

When the year opened, Kheireddin Pasha had been but a few weeks Grand Vizier. His appointment had the approval of all the foreign powers interested in the execution of the treaty of Berlin, and it was further thought that he was the only man who, by a firm and wise application of internal administrative reform, could prevent the entire disappearance of Turkey from the list of European Governments. His struggle against intrigue and corruption was creditable, but, although at first he once or twice carried his point, his defeat was complete in the end. At the end of April the threat that he and his colleague, Karatheodori Pasha, would resign, compelled the Sultan to carry out the convention with Austria as to the occupation of Bosnia. And at the end of June, Osman Pasha, the brave but corrupt defender of Plevna, was compelled to restore to the Treasury 8,600 lire which Fuad and Nazri Pashas charged that he had appropriated from the military chest when he surrendered, the Russians having permitted him to keep the money on the ground that it was private property. But when Kheireddin struck at the root of Turkey's misgovernment and corruption, and sought to purge the administration of the race of parasites, who, backed by harem influence, have, through all time, been the canker at the Empire's vitals, he went too far. He wished to establish the principle of the responsibility of ministers, but the Ulemas declared his plans inconsistent with the untrammeled authority of the Caliph and in violation of the Koran. Thereupon he resigned, (July 28,) the Grand Vizierate was abolished, and Aarif Pasha was appointed Kheireddin's successor, with the title of First Minister. The appointment was not regarded as permanent, and the expected change came on Oct. 18. Said Pasha, "the Englishman," was then appointed to the recreated Grand Vizierate, and Mahmoud Nedim Pasha—"Mahmoudoff Nedimoff," as he is popularly called, because of his Russian sympathies—was named Minister of the Interior. He is the Sultan's especial confidant, and the controlling spirit of the Cabinet. Osman Pasha, who wears a Russian decoration and draws a Russian pension, retained his place as Minister of War through all changes. Such a preponderance of Russian influence is no accident, and may very well be Prince Gortschakoff's indirect reply to the Austro-German alliance. Certainly, each change in the Government rendered the performance of the treaty of Berlin by Turkey less likely. That England is very far from acquiescing in this drifting away from reform was evidenced in November, when Sir A. H. Layard demanded guarantees for the performance of the Sultan's promises as to Asia, and the reply was the appointment of Baker Pasha to the command of a military Police force of about 60,000 men in Armenia.

EGYPT.

The first overt act in the chain of events which led to a change of rulers in Egypt was a riot in Cairo on Feb. 18. Ostensibly the mob which on that day assaulted the Ministry of Finance, insulted the Khedive and Messrs. Wilson and De Blignières, and wounded Nubar Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, was composed of soldiers clamorous for their pay; but there seems room to believe that their acts were prompted by Ismail, who had tired of foreign control, and wished to assume the power he enjoyed before representatives of England and France were added to his Ministry. However that may be, he used the demonstration for that end, and dismissed his Cabinet, declaring that he could not be responsible for order under a continuance of foreign control over his affairs. Ismail's son, Mohammed Tewfik, succeeded Nubar Pasha for a few weeks, but early in April a Government composed wholly of natives, under Cherif Pasha, was announced. England and France at once protested, and Germany most unexpectedly also sent a notice to the Khedive that he would be held responsible for the fulfillment of Egypt's duties to its bondholders. It was very evident that the Khedive cared nothing for words alone, but he was compelled to yield to the trade of June 25, by which the Sultan deposed him in favor of his son, the Prince Mohammed Tewfik. Five days later, the ex-monarch, whom it was but a few years ago the fashion to applaud for his quick apprehension of modern ideas and the magnificent scale of his public works, was on his way to Naples, taking with him, it is said, the equivalent of $4,000,000. To do him justice it must be remembered that under his régime the revenue was tripled, the railroads grew from 200 to 1,200 miles, telegraphs spread over 10,000 miles, the Suez Canal was built, the interior was opened up by exploration, and an attempt was made to break up slavery. The reverse is that these benefits were bought at too great cost. A part only of the debt of $500,000,000, which he leaves behind him, would have covered these items; the balance has been absorbed by the bankers, or lavished for his personal pleasure in unlimited extravagance. After his departure England and France regained their influence in the Egyptian councils. On Aug. 26 M. De Blignières was readmitted to the Ministry, and Mr. Baring took the place of Mr. Rivers Wilson. They invited Austria to add a representative to the Commission of Control, but Austria would not agree that the mortgage on the surrendered estates of the Khedive (which secures the Rothschild loan) should take precedence of prior liens. Germany and Italy have also asserted their claims to be heard in the administration of Egypt's bankrupt finances. To appreciate the significance of these latter phases of the matter, the Austro-German alliance must be borne in mind, and it must be further remembered that the Rothschild loan was negotiated with the approval of France and England. The Egyptian debt, it is very clear, involves relations more significant than those usual between borrower and lender, and may yet lead to serious international complications. Such an issue is not made less likely by the outbreak, in the first week of December, of a war with King John of Abyssinia. Defeat could scarcely fail to cause a formidable political crisis, and success and defeat alike will make large drafts on a fund already overdrawn.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

The war in South America far exceeded in importance the petty intestine broils which are interminably in progress in that half of this continent, and was remarkable for examples of desperate courage which do not suffer by comparison with anything in history. The responsibility for this war between three nations must be laid upon the Bolivian Government, which, in violation of the specific treaty obligations of 1874, levied an export duty upon the product of certain nitrate works, which are situated on Bolivian soil, but which are owned and operated by Chilians. Chili vainly remonstrated, and then promptly sent troops and ships to sustain the rights of the Chilian capitalists. A third contestant then appeared. There are nitrate deposits in Peru as well as in Bolivia, and together they form practically the only sources of the world's supply. Consequently, the export duty levied on Chilian miners by Bolivia, would, if sustained, give Peru a monopoly of the trade; while, to allow the Bolivian deposits to pass under Chilian control, would cripple, if not destroy, Peruvian competition. On Feb. 6, Bolivia and Peru signed a secret treaty, and on March 1 Bolivia expelled Chilians from her territory and embargoed their property. At first the war was scarcely more than marine bushwhacking by the Peruvian Navy. Several nearly defenceless places were bombarded, (nearly $2,000,000 worth of damage being done at Pisagua on April 18,) and numbers of helpless vessels were captured, the richest prize being the Chilian transport Rimac, valued at 1,000,000 soles, which was captured the last week of July. The first set battle of the war occurred on May 21, near Iquique, between the Peruvian iron-clads Huascar and Independencia, and the Chilian wooden corvette Esmeralda, the dispatch-boat Covadonga, and the transport Limari. The Huascar summoned the Esmeralda to surrender, and was answered with a broadside. An instant later her iron ram crashed into the Esmeralda's defenseless wooden sides. At the moment of contact, a handful of brave Chilians sought to board the Huascar. They were killed to a man, and the Esmeralda, being rammed twice more, went down with all on board, (about 150 men, of whom 40 were rescued,) and her flag still flying. The Independencia grounded in pursuing the Covadonga, and was a total loss. Still more desperate was the engagement, on Oct. 8, before Mejillones de Bolivia, the so-called "Trafalgar of the Pacific." On that day the gallant and mischievous Huascar, while flying northward, pursued by the Blanco Encalada, met the Almirante Cochrane steaming to the south. Admiral Grau handled the Huascar with great skill, and his men fought desperately, but the contest of four and a half inches of iron against nine, and of 2 300-pounders against 12, was hopeless from the first. Early in the action a shot disabled the Huascar's steering apparatus, so that she lay helpless upon the water, and not much later her turret, battered out of shape and choked by the dead, ceased to revolve. Even then her crew refused to surrender, and the Huascar's flag was still flying when the 86 survivors of her crew of 210 men were seized and overpowered in a hand-to-hand conflict. The Huascar had been commanded by five men successively, all of whom were disabled and three killed outright. So great was the Chilian admiration for the gallantry of the dead Peruvians, that they were buried with the honors of war, and were followed to their graves by many distinguished officers and citizens. When the news was received at Lima the Ministry resigned. Until November the war had been conducted wholly on the sea. On Nov. 2 about 12,000 Chilians took Pisagua without opposition, and a few days later Iquique also was captured. On Nov. 19 there was an important engagement at San Francisco, as to which reports are very conflicting. It seems probable, however, that the Chilians were successful, and that the loss of the allied forces were 3,000 or more. And on Nov. 21 the Chilians gained another considerable victory at Dolores.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

During the year death has removed the bearers of many familiar names, but few of them were actors in events in which the world at large is deeply interested. Prince Louis Napoleon and the Ameer of Afghanistan, whose deaths are elsewhere mentioned, are the most prominent of the royal dead. To the list must be added the names of Elizabeth Patterson, the sister-in-law of the great Napoleon so far as there is power and justice in law, who died on April 4, at the age of 94 years, and of Abd-el-Kader, Emir of Muscara, the Algerian chief who fought the French for 20 years. His death was reported on Nov. 12, but the report was afterward denied. Espartero, a wheelwright's son, who was twice regent of Spain, and once an exile, died on Jan. 9, aged 87 years. The English Countess of Waldegrave, though a woman, also broke through all social barriers and rose from an humble origin to a position of very great political as well as social influence. She was born the daughter of a professional singer, but she was afterward successively the wife of three Lords and an Archbishop's son, and her parlors were the centre of political gatherings, as like those of the powerful and famous old French *salons* as any in England. She died on July 5. Of equal prominence in German affairs, but more easily spared, was Bernhard Ernst Von Bülow, of Prussia, one of those statesmen who, careless of the interests of people or party, serve the King who pays them with a short-sighted zeal which makes European diplomatism a hornet's nest. He died on Oct. 20, aged 64 years. Also worthy of mention in this company are Sir Rowland Hill, who gave England and the world the idea of cheap postage, and who died on Aug. 27, and Isaac Butt, the father of Irish Home Rule, who was born in 1813, and died on May 5.

Coming to this country, the second day of the year saw the death of Caleb Cushing, whose life began with the century. On the 22d of April died John A. Dix, (born in 1798,) who filled more offices than any other American, and whose public career was as creditable as his private life was blameless. It is scarcely yet two months since attention was directed at length to the many public services of the "stalwart" Senator, Zachariah Chandler, who was born in 1813, and died with shocking suddenness on Nov. 1. Another prominent politician of the West was ex-Gov. William Allen, who was born in 1806, and died suddenly on July 11. William Lloyd Garrison (born in 1804) died on May 24, and Elihu Burritt, a co-worker of his, whose services in the cause of freedom fairly earned a better title than that of "learned blacksmith," died on March 6. From the Navy rolls are now missing the names of Commodores John Guest, (Jan. 12, aged 58 years,) J. R. Thompson, (Feb. 12, aged 71 years,) and F. A. Parker, (June 10, aged 57 years,) and Rear-Admirals R. G. Parrott (May 10, aged 64 years,) S. W. Godon, (May 17, aged 70 years,) Charles Boarman, Sept. 13, 84 years,) A. H. Kilty, (Nov. 10, 73 years,) and William Reynolds, (Nov. 6.) From the Army register have been struck such names as those of Major-Gen. James Shields, born in 1810, who died on the 1st day of June; Major-Gen. Hooker, "*Fighting Joe,*" who died on Oct. 31, at the age of 64 years, and Jefferson C. Davis, who died on Nov. 30, aged 51 years. Their gallant adversary, J. B. Hood, Major-General in the Confederate Army, (born 1831,) and his wife, both died of yellow fever on Aug. 30, and R. W. Taylor, the son of President Taylor, who opposed secession until it became a fact and then fought in the Confederate Army, died on April 12, aged 53. R. H. Dana, the last of the early race of American poets, died on Feb. 2, aged 91 years. Henry C. Carey, the American writer upon subjects of political economy and advocate of protection, died on Oct. 13, aged 86 years, and Michel Chevalier, the French free trader, died on Nov. 28, aged 73. Journalism suffered the loss of J. H. De Villemessant, (April 12, 67 years,) of the Paris *Figaro*, and J. T. Delane, of the London *Times*, who died on Nov. 24. W. M. Hunt, the artist, died on Sept. 8; Charles Fechter, the actor, on Aug. 4, aged 54 years; H. D. Palmer, the theatrical manager, on July 19, and J. B. Buckstone, manager and actor, on Oct. 30, at the age of 77 years. Baron Lionel de Nathan Rothschild, head of the great firm, and the first Jew who sat in Parliament after a contest of a decade had excused them from the necessity of taking the oath "on the true faith of a Christian," died on June 3, aged 71 years. Asa Packer, who owed, not to inheritance, but to his own achievement, the fortune which placed him among the great capitalists of the world, was born in 1805, and died, leaving two sons, on May 17. J. K. Hackett, who was born in 1821, and had been Recorder of this City since 1866, died on Dec 26. The Goelet brothers, who owned one of the great landed estates of this City, died very nearly exactly within two months of each other—Robert on Sept. 22, and Peter on Nov. 21. Richard Schell, born in 1810, died on Nov. 10, and Daniel Drew, who was born in 1797, on Sept. 18. Worthy of an earlier mention are the names of four dead Bishops—Bishop Foley, a Roman Catholic, of Chicago, who died on Feb. 19, aged 57; Bishop E. R. Ames, of the Methodist Church, who died on April 25; and two Protestant Episcopal Bishops—W. H. Odenheimer, born in 1817, who died on Aug. 14, and W. R. Whittingham, born in 1805, who died on Oct. 17. Cardinal Antonucci died about the end of January, and Cardinal Guidi about the end of March. Mrs. Charles Dickens died on Nov. 22. William Hepworth, better known as Hepworth Dixon, died on Dec. 27, aged 59 years.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The disputes in and about the Police Board are, perhaps, the most striking events in local history, and the bitterness and persistency with which they were carried on are best explained by considerations not appearing on the surface. On Jan. 21 a beginning was made by Commissioner Erhardt offering a resolution requesting Mayor Cooper to investigate the [illegible] of the board, on the ground that "carelessness and inebriety" among its members had led to such a demoralization of the force that such action was necessary. None of the other Commissioners sustained the resolution, but Commissioner Erhardt returned to the attack a week later in a published letter addressed to the board, and repeating his charges in detail. No names had yet been mentioned, but it was pretty well understood that Commissioner Smith was meant, and that his refusal to permit necessary half-pay retirements from the force was the leading cause of Commissioner Erhardt's action. So strong was this feeling that Commissioner Smith felt it necessary to address a letter to the Mayor courting an investigation. Then followed a shilly-shallying correspondence between Mayor Cooper and Commissioner Erhardt, the Mayor seeming to wish the Commissioner to be the prosecutor of the board, and the Commissioner declining, but protesting his readiness to be a witness-in-chief. Finally, the Mayor "requested" him to repeat his charges in private. He did so, and on March 14 Commissioners Smith, Nichols, and Erhardt were served with notices that they would be heard as to their removal on charges to be preferred to Gov. Robinson by Mayor Cooper. The charges were of general maladministration, nothing more definite being said than that the Mayor had noticed the filthy condition of the streets. Commissioner Erhardt's answer was a general denial, with a special plea that as his term of office had already expired, the only way to remove him was to appoint his successor. The other Commissioners declined to plead except through counsel, and the Mayor declined to hear counsel. On April 7 notice of the removal of the Commissioners was sent to the Governor, and 10 days later he approved of the action in Commissioner Nichols's case. Charles F. MacLean was appointed as his successor, and he yet holds the position, despite ex-Commissioner Nichols's still pending appeal to the courts. On May 20, a Republican-Tammany coalition in the Board of Aldermen confirmed Stephen B. French as the successor of Commissioner Erhardt, who, of course, then retired from office. On Aug. 4 the Governor approved of Commissioner Smith's removal, and James E. Morrison was appointed as his successor. On Nov. 24 Mr. Morrison resigned, ostensibly because of unpleasant personal relations with Mr. MacLean, and on the same day John R. Voorhis was appointed his successor, and Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., was appointed a Police Justice. Mr. Smith, nevertheless, still claims to be entitled to his position. Commissioner Wheeler was also the subject of charges by the Mayor, (July 31,) based on the report of the Commissioners of Accounts, to state it briefly, that he had diverted public money to his personal use; but on Sept. 15 Judge Van Brunt gave a decision making absolute an injunction against his removal by the Mayor on grounds similar to Commissioner Erhardt's special plea.

A pure zeal for bettering the public service may have been the sole inspiration of these proceedings, but it is very easy to find another motive in a wish to control the election machinery of the City, and later developments afford strong support of such a supposition. This is not the place to point out the importance of the duties of Inspectors of Election, but it is not extravagant to say that in a closely-contested Presidential election the honest or dishonest performance of these duties would have an appreciable influence on the result in the vote of the nation as well as of this City and State. As to the appointment of these officers, there occurred in the Police Board a dead-lock of unusual significance. The Republican members favored the appointment of the Democratic Inspectors from the Tammany list, but Messrs. MacLean and Morrison, the newly-appointed Commissioners, belonged to the Tilden-Robinson Democracy, and they declined to confirm the Republican Inspectors unless the Republican Commissioners would agree to confirm the Anti-Tammany Inspectors. Application to the courts was made on behalf of Tammany, but was held to be premature until the Commissioners had exhausted the time given them by law to make the appointments. But there was gained from the court a construction of the law to the effect that the appointments should be made "from the body of the Democratic Party, without regard to local divisions or organizations, or both." Nevertheless, on Oct. 1, despite all-night sessions and endless wrangling, only two Republicans and one Anti-Tammany Inspector had been appointed in each district, and Judge Barrett, on behalf of the General Term of the Supreme Court, thereupon gave a decision granting a peremptory mandamus for the appointment of a Tammany Inspector in each district. The Mayor's charges against the Police Commissioners—except Mr. Wheeler—on grounds of obstructing the public business, were dropped upon this solution of the difficulty.

In January there were two unusually destructive fires: On the 17th the dry goods stores on the block bounded by Broadway, Church, Worth, and Thomas streets were burned, involving a loss of more than $2,000,000, and two days later the Brooks Building, on the north-east corner of Broadway and Grand-street, was burned to the ground; loss about $1,500,000. The stables of the Eighth-Avenue Railroad Company were burned on Nov. 25.

The rapid transit system south of the Harlem River is probably now consolidated into its final shape. On the 17th of March the City Hall branch was opened. On the 25th a serious collision occurred at the Forty-second-street branch, and within a few days all branch trains were discontinued, as their use was no longer deemed safe. This incident placed in a strong light the much greater need of avoiding crossings on the same grade of trains under independent management, as was necessary at Chatham-square. Negotiations were accordingly begun, which resulted in the leasing of both roads by the revived Manhattan Company, which guarantees the stockholders of the leased companies 10 per cent., and divides the surplus among its own shareholders. The West Side road was opened to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street on Dec. 1. The Commissioners who had been appointed to lay out routes in Westchester County submitted a report to the Aldermen on June 15, which also authorized the construction of a road in Fifty-ninth-street, and in Fourth-avenue south from Forty-second-street. The Aldermen rejected the report, another commission was appointed, and the result was an undecided litigation. Meanwhile, rapid transit in that district waits.

St. Patrick's Cathedral was dedicated on May 25.

On March 15, County Clerk Gumbleton was removed on charges of maladministration and extortion, and was succeeded by H. O. Thompson. Action on the charges against Register Loew was suspended by the Governor because of his promises to reform the administration of his office. On Oct. 25, G. T. Curtis, acting as Commissioner, reported to the Governor that Sheriff Reilly had not defrauded the County, and in a letter dated Nov. 20 the Governor declined to take further action, because of the near expiration of his term and the Sheriff's.

On Dec. 4, Excise Commissioners Merkle and Morrison were acquitted on the indictment charging them with having improperly issued a "hotel" license to Byrne & White, liquor-saloon keepers in Houston-street. The case was important, as it involved a vital construction of the Excise law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In Italy there were two Ministerial crises; about the middle of July, Cairoli and his associates succeeded the Depretis Cabinet, and toward the end of November there was another list of appointments, including that of Signor Depretis as Minister of the Interior. The changes had little effect on the policy of the Government, and were nothing more than the results of coalitions to drive common rivals from power.

Early in March Gen. Campos was summoned to Madrid to explain the scheme of Cuban reform which he urged and the Minister of the Colonies opposed. The result was his appointment as Premier on March 7, but as all his colleagues were in sympathy with his predecessor in that office, it was felt that his lease of power must be short. When the Cortes met a bill was presented by the Ministry for the abolition of slavery in Cuba. Strong opposition from vested interests arose at once, and when, about the middle of September, the Cuban insurrection broke out anew, Campos's prestige was irreparably damaged. He was then unable either to carry his reform bills, or to retain his Premiership, and on Dec. 9 he was succeeded by Castillo. The new Ministry declared their intention to carry out their predecessors' scheme of reform, but their bill for the abolition of slavery, which was carried through the Senate at the end of December, was generally considered a half-way measure. On Nov. 29 King Alfonso married the Archduchess Marie Christine, of Austria.

Early in February was announced the definitive treaty which was agreed upon by Russia and Turkey to replace the clauses of the San Stefano treaty which were not modified at Berlin. It fixes the war indemnity at 800,000,000 paper rubles. The most striking fact in the execution of the Berlin treaty is the election of Alexander I., Prince of Battenberg, as King of Bulgaria. His sympathies are strongly Russian. The Greek frontier negotiations give small promise of emerging from the slough of diplomacy.

A revolution in Hayti was begun on the last day of June by a political affray, which was scarcely less than a battle, in the Chamber of Deputies. After several days' fighting, in which 130 men were killed and 22 acres of buildings in the town of Port-au-Prince were burned to the ground, order was restored under a Provisional Government. President Canal abdicated in July, and Gen. Salomon was elected his successor in November.

Theebau, King of Burmah, has, at intervals during the year, massacred, with every conceivable cruelty, 90 of his relatives who stood next in the succession. England, through its representative, remonstrated, but no attention was paid by the King, and the British Resident left Mandelay.

King William III., of Holland, married Princess Emma, of Waldeck-Pyrmont, on Jan. 7. Baron Von Lynden is the present Premier.

At the end of July, Lieut.-Gov. Letellier, of Quebec, was succeeded by the Hon. Theodore Robitaille. The incident is interesting because of the light which it throws upon the relations of the Governor-General of Canada to the Home Government and to his Cabinet. Lord Lorne was advised by his Cabinet to dismiss Lieut.-Gov. Letellier because he had arbitrarily dismissed a Ministry which had the support of the majority of the Provincial Parliament; and the advice was supported by a vote of the Dominion Parliament, condemning Lieut.-Gov. Letellier. Lord Lorne declined to take the removal, and the question was submitted to the Home Government. The result was that the Home Government declined to interfere beyond advising the Governor-General to follow his Ministers' counsels, and the change was accordingly made as above indicated.

In sporting matters the very excellent record of victories by American representatives in England deserves to be mentioned first. Mr. P. Lorillard's Parole won the Newmarket Handicap, the City and Suburban Handicap, the Great Metropolitan Stakes, the Great Cheshire Handicap, and the Epsom Gold Cup, but was afterward beaten for the Goodwood cup, the Cesarewitch, and the Great Yorkshire Handicap. Lorillard's Papoose won the First Two-year-Old Spring Stakes, and Geraldine won the Levant Stakes. The seven victories rank Mr. Lorillard fourteenth in the list of winners, with a credit of £5,976. In a six-days "go-as-you-please" race for the Astley belt, in London, beginning on June 16, Weston made the longest recorded distance—550 miles. On May 5 Hanlan defeated Hawdon, and on June 16 he defeated Elliott over the Tyne River championship course in 21:01. The last race was for the *Sportsman's* challenge cup, and Hanlan's performance was said never to have been surpassed in England. On April 5 Cambridge defeated Oxford in 21:18.

The sporting record in this country is less brilliant. In a slow race on the Schuylkill River, on June 24, fours from the University of Pennsylvania, Columbia, and Princeton came in in this order, the winner finishing in 9:23. On June 27, at New-London, Harvard beat Yale in an eight-oared race by one-fourth of a mile or more. The Hanlan-Courtney race, which was planned to be rowed on Chautauqua Lake on Oct. 17, would have been interesting if it had come off; but on the preceding night some one sawed Courtney's boat in halves, and thereafter every effort to arrange another race failed. St. Julien trotted the fastest recorded mile (2:12¾) at Oakland on Oct. 25. Probably there has never been a more hardly-contested foot-ball match than that for the college championship (between Yale and Princeton, at Hoboken, on Thanksgiving Day. The result was a draw. Weston broke down in the Astley Belt race at Madison-Square Garden on Sept. 21-27, and Rowell regained the belt, with a record of 530 miles. About six miles should be deducted, however, on account of shortness of the track. Nicholas Murphy, of Haverstraw, N. Y., won the first contest for the O'Leary Belt, representing the championship of the United States, in a race at Madison-Square Garden on Oct. 5-11, with a score of 505 miles, and several hours to spare. In the six-day race in Madison-Square Garden, in Christmas Week, Frank Hart, a negro, made 540½ miles, which is the best record ever made in this country. Krohne was but four miles behind him, and no less than six others completed 500 miles.

The list of the year's disasters is, unhappily, not small. A collision near Jackson, on the Michigan Central Railroad, on Oct. 10, caused the killing of 15 persons and the wounding of 31. In the gale of the 20th of February 13 vessels belonging to the Gloucester fishing fleet went down; 143 men were drowned. On July 12 the State of Virginia went ashore on Sable Island in a fog; 9 lives were lost. Thirty lives were lost by the collision of the Champion with the Lady Octavia, off the Delaware Capes, on Nov. 7. On the same day the Arizona ran into an iceberg, and, though much damaged, was able to make a port. On Feb. 16 the British ship Adriatic stranded near Dunkirk, and 42 lives were lost. On March 19 the French floating battery Arrogante foundered, and 47 persons were drowned. The British steamer Borussia, which sailed from Liverpool for New-Orleans Nov. 20, foundered in mid-ocean on Dec. 2, and only 15 of the 234 persons on board are known to have been saved. Deadwood (Dakota) was destroyed by fire on Sept. 26, and Reno (Nev.) on March 2. On July 16, 20 deaths were caused by a gale which swept through Massachusetts, and on May 30, 40 deaths were similarly caused in Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. On March 12, Szegedin (Hungary) was inundated by the overflow of the Theiss; 900 lives were lost and $3,000,000 of damage was done. On Oct. 14 occurred a terrible flood at Murcia (Spain) and the vicinity; 1,000 persons are believed to have been drowned, and the damage was estimated at $6,000,000.

The shore end of the French ocean cable was landed at North Eastham, Mass., on Nov. 17.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE LOCKPORT MYSTERY CASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just been called to a letter published on the first page of your issue of the 22d inst., bearing date, "Lockport, N. Y., Dec. 20." I am very much surprised at the statements made therein concerning the Hotchkiss poison case. In nearly every particular, important or unimportant, concerning the exhumation and chemical analysis of the remains of George C. Hotchkiss, it is so strangely false as to outrage every feeling of manhood. In this letter it is stated: "It is certain that suspicions of foul play in regard to the fate of the husband and son of Mrs. Hotchkiss had been entertained by many citizens of Lockport for years, and these suspicions culminated in the exhumation of the body of the husband on the 20th of June last. This was done before sunrise, by Drs. A. Walter Tryon and Simeon Tucker Clark. * * * These, (referring to the portions of the remains taken,) with the linings of the sides and bottom of the coffin, were placed in a two-gallon jar, and before the honest yeomen of Lewiston were aware, were transported in a wagon and safely deposited in the laboratory of Dr. Tryon." Now, the facts of this disinterment are these: On the morning of the 18th of June, (note the date,) Drs. Clark and Tryon, at the direction of one of the Coroners of this county, indorsed by the written request of the District Attorney and of the County Judge of Niagara County, desiring that an examination and chemical analysis of the remains of George C. Hotchkiss be made, left Lockport in a carriage about 8 o'clock A. M. and went to Lewiston to execute their wishes. The grave was opened between the hours of 12 and 1 midday, under the direction of the Coroner residing at this village. There were present quite a number of the prominent citizens of the locality, including two practicing physicians. Three of the Coroners of the county, and a Coroner's jury, composed of well-known and respected citizens of Lockport, witnessed the whole of the disinterment, and saw Drs. Tryon and Clark remove such portions of the remains as they deemed necessary, and this included the whole trunk, except the bones, placing them in a suitable large glass jar, and they brought them to Lockport. Now Drs. Tryon and Clark think they have just cause to feel outraged when a paper of the high standard of THE NEW-YORK TIMES publishes in its most conspicuous columns such false statements. Yet this is only a small part of the injury done them by your correspondent. They might have conducted themselves as reported and yet been only knaves, and not fools too. But the details, purported by this correspondent to have been given to him by Dr. Tryon, of the methods of the chemical analysis performed by him, makes him not only knave and criminal, but fool also. The whole tissue of absurd nonsense about the analytic processes used by me are the exclusive property of this correspondent. It would be simply ridiculous if the people could only know it was his and not mine. That you may personally inform yourself what likelihood there might be of my attempting any such methods of procedure and call it a chemical analysis, in a case of supposed murder, I refer you to Charles A. Seeley, Analytical Chemist, No. 37 Park-row, of your City, whose student I have been.

Further, I never made any statements in favor of disinterring and making analysis of the remains of Hawley C. Hotchkiss, the accused woman's son, now claimed to have been poisoned 10 years ago by strychnine. (Comment upon such correspondence is unnecessary. It would not be noticed now had it not appeared in a paper of the high character of THE TIMES. In simple justice to myself and Dr. Clark, can I do less than to ask you to insert this communication in as conspicuous a part of your paper as you did the letter of your correspondent?

A. WALTER TRYON, M. D.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 25, 1879.

JUSTICE FIELD AND THE PRESIDENCY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday, you refer editorially to my remarks on Mr. Justice Field as a candidate for the Presidency as "bad in taste and probably worse *in morals*," and "*degrading and insulting gossip.*" As you evidently wrote with only detached sentences of mine before you, and as your comment runs to some extent parallel with the parts of mine which you had not seen, will you not let your readers see whether your harsh language is justified by what I really said, taken as a whole? I append the brief article from which your correspondent quoted.

J. N. BURRITT, Editor *Sunday Herald*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1879.

"Mr. Justice Field is sometimes mentioned as a likely Democratic candidate for the Presidential race in 1880. It is not unlikely that he will be considerably talked about even if there never is a real 'Field boom.' No President has ever yet been taken from the Supreme Court, and many think that when a man reaches this high judicial honor he should consider it the summit of his ambition and be content with the reputation of an upright and learned Judge. There is reason in the prejudice against the Justices of this high court meddling with politics and coquetting to leave the bench and obtain executive office. It is even a pity that the public should know the party preferences of those Justices who have been long on the Supreme Bench. But yet there might be many worse things than looking to the Supreme Court for a President—a third term, for instance. So that the fact of being a Justice of this court can hardly be regarded as rendering ineligible a candidate otherwise available. Respecting Justice Field's ability to make a good race, if he is entered for the grand sweepstakes, opinions differ. If nominated, he will be fiercely assailed upon various grounds. He will be charged, wrongfully, no doubt, with being too good a friend of the New-Idria Mining Company, and of some of the Mexican land grants which have been in litigation. Still more dangerous will be the charge that he is a retainer of the great railway monopolists, and, however sound his legal objections to the Thurman act, his position on this question will kill him with the Grangers, who are a very important element in any sensible calculation of next year's chances. Then, Justice Field is known as a strong monometallist and anti-legal-tender man. If his court decides against the greenback, that will not help him toward the Presidency, no matter how good law the decision may be. The people do not believe in inflation, nor in irredeemable paper money; but they do believe in the greenback, just as it stands to-day, with its debt-paying powers intact, and there is nothing in the recent history of the Supreme Court which will make the masses bow down and venerate its decision on this question. It will be seen that there are disputed issues which would lose Justice Field votes if he should be the candidate. Would he gain enough on other grounds to compensate for these losses? His friends think he would. And perhaps they are right, and perhaps the best place at this date to look for an available Democrat is on the Supreme Bench. But then, perhaps it is not. The people are to decide that point."

THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW

A TALE OF

THE EMPIRE UNDER PETER THE GREAT.

CHAPTER I.

THE GUNMAKER AND THE MONK.

The time at which we open our story is midwinter, and towards the close of the seventeenth century. Russia had passed through the long and bitter ordeal of national night. The Tartar yoke had been worn till the very bones of the nation were galled, and when this was thrown off civil dissensions and insurrections commenced. The Poles and Swedes plundered the country, and amid general tumult and confusion some half dozen men were clamoring for the throne. At length a few patriotic citizens, pledging everything they held dear on earth to the cause of freedom from this curse of anarchy, and headed by a noble prince and a humble, patriotic butcher, made a bold stand to save the country. Moscow was retaken, and Michael Romanoff was chosen Czar; and this illustrious family still occupies the imperial throne. And now the day of Russian greatness dawned, but the sun was not fairly up—the broad light opened not upon the empire—until Peter came to the throne.

In the Department of the Sloboda—the suburbs of Moscow—and very near the river Moskwa, stood an humble cot, the exterior of which betrayed a neatness of arrangement and show of taste that more than made up for its smallness of size. Nor was it so very small in fact, but only in contrast; for near at hand about it stood many large, shabby, dirty-looking structures that overlooked the prim cot, as bleak mountains may look down upon a verdant hill. And within this cot was as neat as without. The two apartments in front, one of which was only used in Winter, were furnished not only with neatness, but with a fair show of ornament and luxury. Back of these were a large cooking and dining room and two small bedrooms, and back still from these was an artisan's shop and other out-buildings. This shop was devoted to the manufacture of firearms mostly. Some swords and other edged weapons were made here upon special application.

The gunmaker now stood by his forge, watching the white smoke as it curled up toward the throat of the chimney. He was a young man, not over three-and-twenty, and possessed a frame of more than ordinary symmetry and muscular development. He was not large—not above medium size—but a single glance at the swelling chest, the broad shoulders, and the sinewy ridges of the bare arms told at once that he was master of great physical power. His features were regular, yet strongly marked, and eminently handsome; his brow, which was full and high, was half covered by the light-brown curls that waved over it; while his eyes, which were of a bright, brilliant, deep gray in color, lent a cast of genius to the intellect of the brow. His name was Ruric Nevel. His father had been killed in the then late war with the Turks, and the son, leaving his mother with a sufficiency of sustenance, went to Spain soon after the bereavement. There he found work in the most noted armories; and now, well versed in the trade, he had returned to his native city to follow his calling, and support his mother.

Near by stood a boy—Paul Peepon—a bright, intelligent lad, some fifteen years of age, who had bound himself to the gunmaker for the purpose of learning the art. His hair and his eyes were darker than his master's, and if he possessed not so much sound intellect, he did surely possess an unwonted degree of keen, quick wit, and a principle of unswerving integrity.

The sun had been some time below the horizon, and the only light of any consequence that made things partially visible within the shop came from the dull blaze of the coals on the forge, as Paul ever and anon bore down upon the brake that moved the bellows. Suddenly Ruric started back from the forge as his mind broke from the deep reverie into which he had fallen, and having bade his boy to see that matters were all properly disposed for the night, he turned toward the door, and was soon in the kitchen, where his mother had supper all prepared and set out.

Claudia Nevel was a noble-looking woman, and the light of her still handsome countenance was never brighter than when gazing upon her boy. She had seen the snows of fifty Winters, and, if they had left some silver upon her head and some age-marks upon her face, the sunshine of as many Summers had left her with a thankful, loving heart and a prayerful, hopeful soul.

"It is snowing again faster than ever," remarked Paul, as he took his seat at the table.

"Ah," returned Ruric, resting his knife a few moments while he bent his ear to listen to the voice of the storm. "I had hoped 'twould snow no more for the present. The snow is deep enough now. And how it blows!"

"Never mind," spoke the dame, in a trustful, easy tone, "it must storm when it listeth, and we can only thank God that we have shelter, and pray for those who have none."

"Amen!" responded Ruric fervently.

After this the trio remained some minutes silent, seeming to be busy in listening to the storm-notes that came pealing about the cot. The wind was high, and the snow now came dashing upon the windows with a dreary, melancholy sound. The meal was at length eaten, and the table set back, and shortly afterwards Paul retired to his bed. It was his wont to retire early, for he rose betimes to build the fires and prepare for the labors of the day.

Ruric drew his chair close up to the fireplace, and leaning against the jam he bowed his head and pondered again. This had become a habit with him of late. Sometimes he would sit thus during a whole hour without speaking, or even moving, and his mother did not interrupt him, as she supposed he might be solving some mechanical problem that had arisen to bother him. But these fits of thought had become too frequent, too lengthy, and too moody for such a hypothesis, and the good woman was forced to believe that they were caused by something more remote than the business of the forge or the lathe. The youth now sat with his brow resting upon his hand, and his eyes bent upon the hearth. For half an hour he had not moved, and his face wore an anxious, troubled look.

"Ruric, my son," spoke the mother, at length, in a low, kind tone, "what is it that occupies your thoughts so much?"

The young man started and turned his gaze upon his mother.

"Did you speak to me, mother?" he asked, after having recalled his mind to things about him.

"Yes, my boy," she said. "I did speak to you. I asked you what it was that occupied your thoughts."

As she spoke thus she moved her seat close to where Ruric sat, and placed her hand upon his arm.

"Tell me, my boy," she added, in a low, persuasive tone, "what it is that dwells thus upon your mind."

Ruric reached out and took his mother's hand, and having gazed for some moments into her face, he said:

"I was thinking—and I have been thinking much of late, my mother—of—of—Rosalind Valdai."

Claudia Nevel started as she heard that name, and for the while the color forsook her cheeks.

"What, my dear boy—what of her have you thought?" she asked, tremulously.

"What, but of one thing could I think, my mother! You have seen her?"

"Yes, Ruric."

"And you have marked the grace—the loveliness—the surpassing beauty of the noble girl?"

"I know she is beautiful, my son; and also that she is good—at least so I think."

"Then what but love could move me with deep thought of her! Oh, my mother, I do love her. I love her with the whole strength of my heart and soul."

"*Alas, my Ruric, she will never dare love thee.*"

"You know not that," the youth quickly replied, his eyes burning deeply, and his open brow flushing. "Did I not know she loved me, be sure I would never have allowed my thoughts such range. We were children together, and even then we loved. Fate has dealt differently by us in the years that have passed since those childhood times; but yet I am sure her love for me is not changed, save as increasing age must change all the emotions of our natures into deeper, stronger lights and shades."

"But think, my boy: You, a mere artisan; she, the offspring of nobility and the ward of a duke—a stern, cold, proud aristocrat, who looks upon people of our station only as harsh masters look upon their beasts of burden. I fear you will find little else but misery in such a course of thought."

"At least, my mother, I will see Rosalind, and if she loves me as I love her, and if she would accept my hand—"

"Hush, my boy. Do not cherish such hopes. Why should she mate with thee when the richest nobles of the land would kneel for her hand?"

"Hold," cried Ruric, starting to his feet—his handsome face flushed, and his bright eye burning. "Speak not thus—at least, not now. I flatter not myself, but I claim a soul as pure, and a heart as noble, as any man in the land. My mind is as clear; my hopes are as high; my ambition as true to real greatness, and my will as firm, as any of them. If Rosalind seeks the love of a true heart, and the protection of stout arms and determined success, then I fear not to place myself by the side of any suitor in the land. But if she seeks immediate wealth, and the glitter for some high-sounding title, then—ah, I know she does not. But let it pass now; I will see her."

Claudia would not oppose the wishes of her son, and she said no more upon the subject. For a while nothing further was said, until Ruric remarked upon the increasing force of the storm.

"Hark!" exclaimed his mother, bending her ear in a listening attitude. "Was that a knock upon our door?"

"Surely no one is out on such a night that could seek shelter here," continued Ruric. "You must have—"

The youth did not finish the sentence, for at that moment the knock came so loud that it was not to be mistaken. The youth caught up the candle and hastened to the door. He opened it, but the blast came roaring in, whirling a cloud of snow into Ruric's face, and extinguishing the light at once.

"Is there any one here?" the gunmaker asked, bowing his head and shielding his eyes from the driving snow with one hand.

"Yes," returned a voice from the Stygian darkness. "In Heaven's name let me in, or I shall perish."

"Then follow quickly," said Ruric. "Here, give me your hand. There—now come."

The youth found the thickly-gloved hand—gloved with the softest fur—and having led the invisible applicant into the hall, he closed the door, and then led the way into the kitchen. As soon as the candle was relighted Ruric turned and gazed upon the new-comer. He was a monk—and habited something like one of the Black Monks of St. Michael. He was of medium hight, and possessed a rotundity of person which was comical to behold. He was fat and unwieldy, and waddled about with laughable steps. His huge, black robe, which reached from his chin to his toes, was secured about the waist with a sash of the same color, and the snow, which lay upon his shoulders and back, presented a striking contrast. Ruric brushed away the snow with his own hand, and having taken his visitor's thick fur bonnet, the latter took a seat near the fire.

Before a word was spoken, the youthful host carefully examined his guest's features, and the latter seemed equally desirous of discovering what manner of people he had fallen in with. The monk's face was a peculiar one. The features were very dark and prominent, and almost angular in their strongly marked outlines. His brow was very fair in mental development, and his eyes were dark and brilliant. The slight circle of hair that escaped from beneath the tight skull-cap which he retained upon his head, was somewhat tinged with silver, though his face did not betray such advanced age as this silvery hair would seem to indicate.

"You have been caught in a severe storm, good father," said the youth, after his guest had somewhat recovered from the effects of the cold.

"Aye—that have I, my son," the monk returned, in a deep, rumbling tone. "I left the Kremlin this morning, little thinking of such a change. This storm has commenced since I started on my return. About half a mile from here my horse got foundered in the snow, and I left him with an honest peasant, and then started to make the rest of my way on foot, but I reckoned wildly. The driving storm blinded me, and the piling drifts swallowed me up at every dozen steps. My body is not very well adapted to such work. Ha, ha, ha! But I saw your light, and I determined to seek shelter here for the night. By St. Michael, but this is a most severe storm! yet you are comfortable here."

"Aye, father, we try to be comfortable," said Ruric. "My mother could hardly survive a Winter in some of the dwellings which stand hereabouts."

The monk made no answer to this, save a sort of commendatory nod; and shortly afterwards the youth asked:

"Do you belong here in the city, good father?"

"Aye—at present I do," the monk replied. And then, with a smile, he added: "I suppose you would like to know whom you have thus received? My name is Valdimir, and my home is wherever I may chance to be on God's heritage. At present I am residing here in Moscow. There—could you ask me to be more frank?"

Ruric smiled, but he made no direct reply. He was too deeply interested in the face of the monk to enter with much eagerness into conversation. At length the guest asked if he could be accommodated with some sleeping-place, and being answered in the affirmative, the youth lighted another candle and conducted him to a chamber which was located directly over the kitchen, and which was very well warmed by means of several iron tubes that connected with the furnace below.

"Mother," said Ruric, as soon as he had returned to the kitchen, "who is that man?"

"How should I know?"

"But have you never seen him before?" Ruric asked, in an earnest, eager tone.

"I cannot tell, my son. His face most surely calls up some strange emotions in my mind, but I think I never saw him before."

"And yet he seems familiar to me," the son resumed. "Those eyes I surely have seen before, but to save my soul I cannot remember when or where."

And so Ruric wondered and pondered, but to no avail. After he had retired to his bed he lay awake and thought of the strange face; and all through the night his dreams were but startling visions of the Black Monk.

CHAPTER II.

A STRANGE PROCEEDING.

When Ruric came down in the morning he found the monk already there, and breakfast nearly ready. But little was said during the meal. The monk seemed busy with thoughts of his own, and Ruric was wholly engrossed in studying the strange man's features, and pondering upon the various doubts and surmises that had entered his mind. After the meal was over the monk accompanied the gunmaker to his shop, and there he spent some time in examining the quaint articles of machinery that were used in the manufacture of arms.

Ruric was engaged in finishing a pair of pistols, and for some minutes the monk had stood silently by his side watching his movements. At length the youth stopped in his work and laid the pistol down.

"Excuse me, good father," he said, rather nervously, at the same time looking his visitor in the face; "but I must ask you a question. Where have I seen you before?"

"How should I know?" the monk answered, with a smile.

"Why," resumed Ruric, with some hesitancy, "I knew not but that you might enlighten me. I have surely seen you somewhere."

"And are there not hundreds whom you have seen in this great city—aye, thousands—whom you might recognize as you recognize me?"

"Ah—it may be so; but not like this. There may be a thousand faces I would recollect to have seen, but not one of them would excite even a passing emotion in my soul. But your face calls up some powerful emotion—some startling memory of the past—which bothers me. Who are you, good father? What are you? Where have we met before? Was it in Spain?"

"No," said Valdimir, with a shake of the head. And then, with a more serious shade upon his face, he added—"Let this pass now. I will not deny to you that there may be some grounds for your strange fancies; but I assure you most assuredly that until last night I never came in direct companionship with you before,—at any rate, not to my knowledge. You have acted the Good Samaritan towards me, and I hope I may some time return the favor."

"No, no," quickly responded the youth; "if you return it, then it will be a favor no more. I have only done for you what every man should do for his neighbor; and so far from needing thanks for my services, I would rather give them for the occasion, for I know of no source of joy so pure and uncontaminated as that feeling in the soul which tells us we have done a good act."

The dark monk reached forth and took the youthful artisan's hand, and, with more than ordinary emotion, said:

"You touch the harp-strings of the soul with a noble hand, my son, and if any deed of kindness can give me joy it will be a deed for you. We may meet again, and until then I can only say, God bless and prosper thee."

With these words the monk turned away, and ere Ruric could command presence of mind enough to follow him he had gone from the house. The youth wished to say something, but amid the varied emotions that went leaping through his mind he could gather no connected thoughts.

After the monk had gone Ruric returned to his bench and resumed his work. He asked his boy if he had ever seen the strange man before, but Paul only shook his head and answered dubiously.

"What do you mean?" the gunmaker asked, looking the boy in the face. "Do you think you have seen him before?"

"I cannot tell, my master. I may have seen him before, and I may not. But surely you would not suppose that my memory would serve you better than your own."

Ruric was not fully assured by this answer. He gazed into Paul's face, and he fancied he detected some show of intelligence there which had not been spoken. But he resolved to ask no more questions at present. He had asked enough, he thought, upon such a subject, and he made up his mind to bother himself no more about it, feeling sure that if his boy knew anything which would be for his master's interest to know, it would be communicated in due season. So he applied himself anew to his work, and at noon the pistols were finished.

Towards the middle of the afternoon, just as Ruric had finished tempering some parts of a gun-lock, the back door of his shop was opened and two men entered. They were young men, dressed in costly furs, and both of them stout and good-looking. The gunmaker recognized them as the Count Conrad Damonoff and his friend Stephen Urzen.

"I think I speak with Ruric Nevel," said the count, moving forward.

"You do," returned Ruric, not at all surprised by the visit, since people of all classes were in the habit of calling at his place to order arms.

The count turned a shade paler than before, and his nether lip trembled; but Ruric thought that might be the result of coming from the cold into a warmer atmosphere. However, he was soon undeceived, for the count's next remark was significant.

"You are acquainted with the Lady Rosalind Valdai?" he said.

"I am," answered Ruric, now beginning to wonder.

"Well, sir," resumed Damonoff, with much haughtiness, "perhaps my business can be quickly and satisfactorily settled. It is my desire to make the Lady Rosalind my wife."

Ruric Nevel started at these words, and he clasped his hands to hide their tremulousness. But he was not long debating upon an answer.

"And why have you come to me with this information, sir?" he asked.

"You should know that already. Do you not love the lady?"

"Sir Count, you ask me a strange question. What right have you to question me upon such a theme?"

"The right that every man has to pave the way for his own rights," replied Damonoff sharply. "But if you choose not to answer, let it pass. I know you do love the lady. And now I ask you to renounce all claims to her hand."

"Sir Count, your tongue runs into strange moods of speech. I renounce all claims to Rosalind Valdai's hand!—Was it so you meant?"

"Aye, sir—precisely so."

"Perhaps you will inform me what claims I may have in that quarter," Ruric replied, with some tremulousness in his tone, for the very subject was one that moved him deeply.

"Ruric Nevel, you shall not say that I did not make myself fully understood, and hence I will explain." The count spoke this as speaks a man who feels that he is doing a very condescending thing, and in the same tone he proceeded: "The Lady Rosalind is of noble parentage and very wealthy. My own station and wealth are equal with hers. My station, at all events. She may possess the undivided right to more property than I do. But that matters not. I love her, and must have her for my wife. I have been to see the noble duke, her guardian, and he objects not to my suit. But he informed me that there was one impediment, and that was her love for you. He knows full well—as I know, and as all must know—that she could never become your wife; but yet he is anxious not to interfere too much against her inclinations. So a simple denial from you, to the effect that you can never claim her hand, is all that is necessary. You understand me, I trust. We seek this only for the fair lady's own good. Of course, you must be aware that the duke would never consent to her union with you; and yet he would wish to have your denial to show to Rosalind when he announces his decision. I have a paper here all drawn up, and all that will be necessary is simply your signature. Here—it is only a plain, simple avowal on your part that you have no hopes nor thoughts of seeking the hand of the lady in marriage."

As the count spoke he drew a paper from the bosom of his slashed doublet, and having opened it he handed it toward the gunmaker. But Ruric took it not. He drew back and gazed the visitor sternly in the face.

"Sir Count," he cried, in a tone full of noble indignation, "what do you suppose I am? Do you mean to tell me that Olga, Duke of Tula, has commissioned you to obtain such a renunciation of me?"

"Stephen," spoke the count, turning to his companion, "you heard the instructions the duke gave me this morning?"

"Aye," returned Urzen, directing his speech to Ruric. "I did hear; and you have stated the case plainly."

"I may be as much surprised as yourself," resumed the count, haughtily, "at this strange taste of the duke. Why he should seek this signal from you I can only imagine upon his desire to sail up no regrets in the bosom of his fair ward. He knows that she was once intimate with you, and that she now feels a warm friendship for you. For her sake he would have this signal from you."

"But how for her sake?" asked Ruric.

"Why," returned Damonoff, "do you not see? Rosalind, in the simplicity of her heart, may think that you—a—that you might claim her love; and out of pure principle grant it to you simply because you were the first claimant."

"But I never claimed her love," said Ruric warmly. "If she loves me, she loves me from her own heart. With the noble duke I never spoke but once, and then he came here for me to temper his sword. If you would marry with the lady, do so; and if you seek help in the work, seek it from those who have some power in the matter."

"You mistake, sir," said the count hotly. "I seek not power now. I only seek a simple word from one who may have some influence—even as a beggar, having saved the life of a king, may, through royal gratitude, wield an influence. Will you sign the paper?"

Now, all this seemed very strange to Ruric, and he knew that there was something behind the curtain which he was not permitted to know. He knew the proud and stubborn duke well enough to know that he never would have sent such a message as this but for some design more than had yet appeared. In short, he could not understand the matter at all. It looked dark and complex; such conduct was in direct conflict with the nature of the man from whom it now appeared to have emanated. Ruric pondered upon this a few moments, and he made up his mind that he would on no account yield an atom to the strange demand thus made upon him.

"Sir Count," he said calmly and firmly, "you have plainly stated your proposition, and I will as plainly answer. I cannot sign the paper."

"Ha!" gasped Damonoff, in quick passion. "Do you refuse?"

"Most flatly."

For a few moments the count gazed into Ruric's face, as though he doubted the evidence of his own senses.

"It is the duke's command," he said, at length.

"The Duke of Tula holds no power of command over me," was the gunmaker's calm reply.

"Beware! Once more I say, Sign this paper!"

"You but waste your breath, Sir Count, in speaking thus. You have my answer."

"By heavens! Ruric Nevel, you shall sign this!" the count cried, madly.

"Never, sir."

"But look you, sirrah! Here is my whole future of life based upon my hopes of union with this fair girl. Her guardian bids me get this paper of you ere I can have her hand. And now, do you think I'll give it up so easily? No! I'll have your name to this, or I'll have your life!"

"Now your tongue runs away with you, Sir Count. I have given you my answer. Be sure that only one man on earth can prevail upon me to place my name upon that paper."

"And who is he?"

"I mean the emperor."

"But you will sign it!" hissed Damonoff, turning pale with rage. "Here it is—sign! If you would live—sign!"

"Perhaps he cannot write," suggested Urzen, contemptuously.

"Then he may make his mark," rejoined the count, in the same contemptuous tone.

"It might not require much more urging to induce me to make my mark in a manner not at all agreeable to you, sir," the youth retorted, with his teeth now set, and the dark veins upon his brow starting more plainly out. "You have come upon my premises, and you have sought your purpose. You now have your answer, and for your own sake—for my sake—I beg you to leave me." The above we publish as a specimen chapter; but the continuation of this story will be found only in the N. Y. Ledger. Ask for the number dated Jan. 10, which can now be had at any news office or book-store. If you are not within reach of a news office, you can have the Ledger mailed to you for one year by sending three dollars to Robert Bonner, publisher, 182 William-street, New-York.

THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Dec. 20.

The Trustees of the Lick estate held a special meeting at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning at the office of Sub-Treasurer William T. Sherman. Only four of the Trustees were present, and in the absence of the fifth, E. B. Mastick, and the counsel for the Trustees, A. A. Cohen, no business was done, the time being spent in discussion as to what course was to be pursued. As stated in the *Chronicle* yesterday, it was agreed that after the settlement with John Lick, the Trustees will content themselves with building the observatory. Thus far the only steps taken have been the experiments of a competent expert, who has decided that, owing to the extreme favorableness of the atmospheric conditions, a telescope of a given power located on the proposed site would surpass in its range any instrument of equal power located at any other point of observation now used. The question of the kind of telescope to be obtained has not yet been settled, and the respective merits of the reflecting and refracting varieties are being investigated. As the trust deed directed that the instrument should be the most powerful in the world, a refractor of over 30 inches in diameter will have to be obtained, as the two largest known, of 29 and 30 inches size, have recently been ordered, respectively for the Vienna and Pulkowa observatories. It will take two years from the time the order is given before the disks will be ready for the opticians, and it is calculated by the Trustees that three years will elapse before they can turn their attention to the third bequest, the School of Mechanic Arts. The cost of the observatory has not been estimated. Capt. Floyd expects, however, that out of the $700,000 there will be a handsome nucleus to turn over, with the observatory, to the university. Concerning the other bequests, five years at least is expected to elapse before the Free Public Baths of the Old Women's Home can be begun. The observatory will be pushed ahead as rapidly as may be, and the other enterprises will follow in their order.

AN ENTERPRISING COMMITTEE.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 26.

It was suspected that $72,000 of State certificates had been issued for which the State got no money. There was good reason for the suspicion; but it turns out that the certificates were not issued, and this ought to have been discovered by the officers in the State Treasury without costing the Commonwealth a dollar. But the Legislative Committee claims to have spent more than $10,600 in trying to find out that $72,000 had not been stolen. It may be judged from this that the labors of the Committee were exceedingly arduous. They pursued their inquiries at Harrisburg and in Philadelphia, which were the only places where it was probable anything could be discovered. These, however, brought no satisfactory results; and, besides, were rather cheap hunts in comparison with what it was practicable to do in the way of money-spending. The committee then resorted to improbable, not to say impossible, places for anything but money-spending. Atlantic City and Bedford Springs were two of them. Any one can see with half an eye what eligible places these are for Summer inquiries about transactions in Harrisburg and Philadelphia especially, when it is known that all the account-books and other papers to be examined were in Philadelphia or Harrisburg. There is an end to all Summers, however, and so it happened to the Summer of 1879. The sea-side and mountain hotels will close up. What is an industrious Legislative committee to do then? The one sole answer does not appear to have occurred to this committee. It might have gone to some Winter resort to pursue the investigation—Florida or Los Angeles or Nice. Clearly, the committee closed up too soon. The members did succeed, however, in disposing of $10,600. The items will be interesting when they come; we know what the outcome is in "bread;" now let us see the account for "sack."

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. 6, 32, 34, 59, 65, 73, 76, 77, 78, 89, 97, 100, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 11[illegible], 130, 212, 225, 240, 268, 270, 273, 27[illegible], 28[illegible], 2[illegible]1, 28[illegible], 286, [illegible]7, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 295, 296, 297, 298, 29[illegible], 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 307.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Dec 30, 1879.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PARTS II. AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 4 and 5.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, C. J., and [illegible] and [illegible], JJ.

Appeals from Orders—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

Appeals from Judgments—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PARTS I. AND II.

Adjourned for the term.

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ANNIVERSARIES—Seventh Page—7th col.
AUCTION SALES—Seventh Page—4th col.
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BATHS—Sixth Page—7th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—Seventh Page—3d col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 29, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—She Stoops to Conquer.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—French Flats.
DALY'S THEATRE—An Arabian Night.
PARK THEATRE—Fairfax.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Galley Slave.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Hearts of Steel.
BROADWAY OPERA-HOUSE—The Strategists.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Christmas.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Princess Toto.
THE AQUARIUM—Uncle Tom's Cabin. Matinée.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS—Humpty Dumpty. Matinée.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum	1 00

Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, *author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," "Haworth's," &c., will contribute an original story entitled "The Colonel's Daughter," and devoted to certain remarkable phases of Southern life and politics, to* The Times *of Sunday next.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, warmer southerly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather, and possibly rain.

Ex-Senator Morrill has submitted to Gov. Garcelon the points which he desires should be laid before the Supreme Court of the State of Maine. These are of two classes. A portion of the questions touches the right to correct election returns by the record, after they have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State; the other portion includes questions touching the extent to which election returns may be invalidated by technical irregularities. Examples of cities, towns, and plantations disfranchised by the alleged fatally-defective character of their returns are cited as showing to what special cases these opinions of the court are designed to apply. If Gov. Garcelon honestly desires to fortify his position by legal opinions from the highest judicial authority of the State, here is his opportunity. Or if he is willing to surrender his assumption of judicial powers, he can now do it gracefully and retreat in good order. If the conspirators are resolved to persist in their crime, there will be nothing but a pettifogging and evasive answer to this straightforward and reasonable appeal.

We give this morning, from our Raleigh correspondent, a careful review of the political situation in North Carolina. It will be seen from the facts which he states that the position of the Republicans there is by no means so hopeless as it has generally been regarded, and that there is a very fair prospect of making a break in the ranks of the solid South. It is interesting and encouraging to perceive that the prospects of the Republicans are based on their advocacy of a better State Government, and that the issues on which they will go to the people have very little reference to anything which can raise the prejudices of race. North Carolina was lost to the Republicans, as we foretold that it would be, by the senseless civil rights legislation of 1874, and it may now be regained by a moderate and judicious policy. Such a victory would be doubly valuable, as it might fairly be regarded as the beginning of the end of a condition of things which has kept the Republicans from their just and proper influence throughout the South.

According to the dispatches which reach us this morning, the hopes of an amicable settlement which have been entertained with reference to the Ute difficulty may prove illusory. It is stated that Gen. Hatch has set out on his return to the States, with no hope of getting the Indian offenders who had been demanded, and that his own safety is considered very doubtful. Should anything happen to Gen. Hatch, it would be greatly lamented, as he has universally been regarded as one of the most honorable and humane of those who have had to do with this negotiation. But it is difficult to credit all the statements of the dispatches, which are apparently colored by the inveterate prejudice of the border against the Indians. If it be true that the Commissioner has been left in peril of an attack from the Indians, with no troops near for his defense or rescue, there has been gross mismanagement. It is important that the Indians should understand that the Government will keep its faith when it threatens as well as when it promises.

The uneasiness which has been felt in England regarding the fate of Gen. Roberts and his detachment will be happily dispelled by the dispatches just received from that officer. On the 23d of the month a general attack was prepared by the Afghans, and was met by a sortie of the British, who struck the enemy on the flank and drove them into, and afterward through, Kabul, [illegible] est and very cheerful dispatch on Christmas Eve. He speaks with entire confidence of the re-establishment of communication with India. The movement by which the Afghans were routed and dispersed seems to have been rapidly and skillfully executed, and resulted in no loss of life to the British, the five men who were lost having been killed by a premature explosion in blowing up a tower. The anxiety that has prevailed in England has evidently exaggerated the resources and fighting qualities of the Afghans or the weakness of Gen. Roberts. The army at Kabul has shown the address and courage which, with the British, come out, almost unexpectedly, in positions of the greatest difficulty.

Gen. Chalmers, of Mississippi, has proposed a bill in the House which appears to be wise in intention and extremely just. It provides that $510,000, recently "covered" into the Treasury, of moneys originally appropriated for the pay and bounties of colored soldiers, because of the impossibility of finding rightful claimants, shall be invested in 4 per cent. bonds, and the interest devoted in equal parts to six institutions named in the bill which have been established for the education of colored students. We are not familiar with the merits of all these schools, but the reputation of three of them—the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Virginia; the Fisk University, Tennessee, and the Howard University in Washington—is well known. If the others are as deserving the money will be well appropriated, the more so as these schools are intended to prepare teachers for the colored race. The blacks were so miserably defrauded in the matter of the Freedmen's Savings Bank that it is to the last degree important that a fund of this sort shall be honestly directed to their greatest advantage.

The new Cabinet which was announced in Paris yesterday is not a specially strong one, and can only be regarded as a makeshift. M. De Freycinet, who is its head, and who takes the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, held the portfolio of Minister of Public Works under MacMahon. He is more skillful than M. Waddington as a speaker and leader in the Legislature, but will command less respect in the Cabinets of Europe, and is far from being strong before the people. M. Waddington's refusal of the English mission doubtless denotes his purpose to withdraw for the present from active politics, a purpose which he has long entertained, and has been prevented from carrying out by the earnest appeals of M. Grevy. The retention of MM. Ferry and Lepere, and the substitution of Gen. Farre in place of Gen. Gresley, denote the influence of M. Gambetta, who is said to have renewed his relations with the President. On the other hand, the substitution of M. Cazot, comparatively an obscure man, for M. Le Royer, as Minister of Justice, is not likely to strengthen the Cabinet either with the Gambettists or the Conservative Republicans. Apparently, the new Government is free-trade in its tendencies, and the regular session of the Legislature will probably witness a serious attempt to define the commercial policy of France.

MR. SAPP AS A WARNING.

An Iowa Representative is distinguishing himself by projects of legislation relating to the regulation of inter-State affairs. Mr. Sapp's first measure "to regulate inter-State migration" has been rather ruthlessly slaughtered by the House Committee on Agriculture, whose exposure of its absurdities will not strengthen confidence in his ability to cope with the question of inter-State railroad traffic. Under cover of regulating migration, Mr. Sapp would have committed to the Government the task of collating all sorts of information, possible and impossible, concerning the States and Territories, arranging the same in convenient form, and supplying it to anybody who might ask for it, at home or abroad. The authority for gathering and preparing the million of facts indicated by Mr. Sapp, would devolve on the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the committee rightly thought that the country has quite enough of Le Duc without making him the guide and counselor of persons who desire to move from one part of the country to another.

The second of Mr. Sapp's measures, designated a bill "to regulate commerce by railroad among the several States," is a radical enlargement and application of the principles and purposes of the Reagan bill. Starting from the same point, it proceeds by more stringent provisions than those of the Reagan bill, not only to prevent discriminations and unjust arrangements of every kind, but to fix the rates of toll or compensation which railroad companies may charge for the transportation of passengers or freight. Specific rates are not set forth, of course, and the phrase "fair and reasonable," which is employed to define the rates that shall be lawful, is obviously open to a wide latitude of construction. Its interpretation, however, is intrusted to a Board of Railroad Commissioners, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, subject to restriction as to qualification that will effectually exclude nominees of the companies. Another provision pushes the authority of the Commissioners to the utmost limit. To bring under their jurisdiction roads not extending beyond the State that chartered them, it is held that for the purposes of the act every such road which carries freight consigned to places beyond the State, or passengers traveling thither, shall be taken to be part of a continuous inter-State line, and regulated accordingly.

Although the ridicule deservedly heaped on Mr. Sapp by the Committee on Agriculture cannot predispose the Committee on Commerce in his favor, his railroad bill should be regarded as an expression of the growing demands of Western opinion on the subject of railroad legislation. Experts have objected to the Reagan bill that it is impracticable; capitalists have protested that it is an unwarrantable interference with private rights. Compared with the Sapp bill, it is mild and tolerant. The latter measure seems, indeed, to represent the growth of a demand which might easily have been satisfied in the first instance, and which is likely to become more imperative and exacting the longer compliance is delayed. Had the "wisdom" of Railroad Managers in large matters been equal to their keenness in small matters, they would have recognized the significance of the popular movement at an earlier stage. The reaction against Granger extravagances in Wisconsin and elsewhere afforded them a chance of bringing their arrangements into harmony with general public opinion, and at the same time saving the discretionary power which they declare indispensable. Instead of thus conciliating opinion they defied it. Instead of conceding locally the right of Governmental supervision, they denied the right and appealed against its exercise. Their attitude was in two senses a mistake. It revived and embittered Western feeling against them; and it elicited judicial declarations which leave no doubt as to the constitutionality of the power whose exercise they resisted. The immediate result is seen in Congress. With all its imperfections, the Reagan bill was an expression of national—especially of Western—sentiment. Corporate influence prevailed in the Senate, and the bill was thrust into limbo. Mr. Sapp's more aggressive bill may take its place. Regulations that would have been satisfactory a year ago are now not sufficiently stringent. The companies have fought against all legislation, and the power behind Congress calls for more than the Reagan bill.

There are certain leading considerations which the railroad companies cannot too soon or too frankly acknowledge. In the first place, they should make a virtue of necessity—and without more ado concede that national legislation is inevitable. Such a concession will terminate one phase of the controversy, extricating themselves from an untenable position, and taking from hostile criticism much of its sting. In the next place, the companies cannot hope permanently to resist the demand for vigorous measures to prevent discrimination and excessive charges in all their forms. It is idle to contend that companies may manage their business without regard to allegation of injustice, and, moreover, may exact whatever rates they choose to impose. Property-rights are not always absolute under any conditions, and they are not nearly absolute when the basis of the rights is a legislative charter, granted with a view to the promotion of public as well as corporate interests. The companies kick against the pricks when they assert pretensions, inadmissible even in the abstract, and intolerable when made the pretext for the infliction of flagrant wrong. This Congress may expire before the inevitable law is enacted, but the subject will come before the next Congress, and if necessary before its successor; each time with an increase of popular strength, and a more explicit demand for remedial measures. Common prudence suggests to the companies the adoption of tactics wholly different from those they have hitherto employed. Nothing will be gained by obstinate resistance. Something may be saved by judicious efforts to modify the operation of measures whose essential characteristics are already virtually determined.

GARCELON'S DEFENSE.

The Governor of Maine, placing his hand on his heart, declares that he is not only satisfied with his work, but is actually proud of it. We should not expect too much of a fifth-rate country doctor, accidentally hoisted into a Gubernatorial chair, but the self-complacency of this willing tool of the conspirators is something marvelous. He has his lesson well by heart. It is not possible that he invented the swindle which he is engaged in carrying out; and it is probable that, having repeated his pettifogging arguments over and again, he may have half-persuaded himself that he is the honest statesman that he pretends to be. He whimpers at the storm which his false-dealing has roused, complaining that he is shamefully abused and misrepresented. Even a detected burglar has been known to murmur because he is interrupted in his work. Garcelon and his apologists persistently avoid the pivotal point of this controversy. They assert that the Constitution provides that certain things shall be done at the elections, and that if these things are not done there is no legal election. But who made the Governor a judge as to whether these requirements have been strictly followed? Gov. Garcelon iterates and reiterates this argument, with parrot-like glibness, as if he really believed that he were the fountain of legislative, executive, and judicial power, instead of the unlucky accident that he is. In his defense at Lewiston, last week, the Governor, alluding to the provisions of the Constitution regarding elections, said, "These provisions were made for the purpose of securing an honest election." But he failed to show that the Constitution, anywhere, even by implication, conferred on him, or his Council, or on all of them together, the right to judge of the validity of the elections. That instrument, on the other hand, expressly says that each house shall be the judge of "the elections" of its members, as well as of their "qualifications." Yet this functionary arrogates to himself the powers which the Constitution clearly and unmistakably confers upon the Legislature. The only reference to, and definition of, the duties of the Governor and Council in this matter is contained in the single phrase, in Article IV., Section 4, of the Constitution: "The Governor and Council shall, as soon as may be, examine returned copies of such lists, and * * * issue a summons to such persons as shall appear to be elected." On this slight foundation the Governor and Council have constructed the extraordinary powers under which they have disfranchised towns and cities, defeated the plainly-expressed will of the people, and totally changed the political complexion of the State Legislature.

The questions which the Governor and his junta have examined with microscopic closeness were never intended to be referred to them. For the most part, they are questions relating to "the elections" of members, which the Constitution expressly says are under the exclusive control of the respective houses. Indeed, the fundamental law of the State provides that "the Legislature may, by law, prescribe a different mode of returning, examining, and ascertaining the election of the Representatives" in certain classes. The Legislature, in 1877, did provide that defective returns might be corrected by the record. But the conspirators not only refused this, but they made their examination in secret, and refused all access to the returns. Garcelon, in his Lewiston speech, said that when the Republicans made application to see the returns it "popped into his head" that their object was to ascertain where they were defective and then go home and change the record! This honest statesman was so bent on doing his whole duty that he brushed aside the law of 1877, lest some man might take advantage of it. "It takes a thief to catch a thief." Garcelon, busy stealing the vote of a State, suspected everybody who came near his office. And, to this day, he has not allowed a Republican to look at the tables from which has been concocted his fraudulent Legislature.

It is a mockery for Garcelon to say that the Legislature is "the final judge" of the elections upon which he and his fellow-conspirators have passed. They give seats to men who are known not to have been elected, and then calmly tell the rightful members that they must look to the usurping members for redress. Unless the men who have been thrown into the Senate and House by a conspiracy are better than those who threw them there, the lawful tenants of those seats are in a hopeless case. Nor has there been any explanation of the significant fact that only Republicans are deprived of seats by the so-called fatal defects in the returns. When Garcelon loudly claims that he has followed Republican precedents in his course, how does it happen that he has thrown out, in one election, twice as many Senators and Representatives as have been thrown out during the whole history of the State, from the date of its organization to last January? And how does it happen that not one Democrat has lost his seat in consequence of any defect in the returns? The fact that Democrats manipulated the returns, and that Republicans were forbidden so much as to look at them, is sufficient explanation of this puzzle. It is idle to argue with a man who, like Garcelon, can persuade himself that theft is honorable so long as he can invent a means of escape. But his defense of this naked conspiracy against popular rights only serves to illustrate the infamous character of the man who has made it.

MR. PARNELL'S ERRAND.

Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, Irish member of the British Parliament for the County of Meath, after spending some months in his own country in stirring up the people to sedition against the laws and authority under which they live, and to acts of injustice against owners of land and against each other, is on his way here to ask aid and sympathy in his misdirected crusade. No doubt, he will be warmly received by his own expatriated countrymen on this side of the Atlantic, for they partake of the nature upon which he is accustomed to work with so much effect at home, and must needs sympathize with the struggles of their race, whatever folly or mistakes may be committed in giving them direction. Under other circumstances, and with a different mission, Mr. Parnell might have counted on the sympathy and co-operation of all classes of American citizens; but those who are not of the same blood with himself cannot have any feeling but of aversion and dislike for his methods, and even for the immediate purpose of the agitation which he has set a-going.

There seems to be no doubt that the peasantry of Ireland are in a hard position at the present time. They do not own the land on which they live, and from which they must derive their sustenance or perish. They have had a bad season, and owing, perhaps, to unthrifty ways and a fatal facility in better times for spending all they earn and running into debt, they find themselves entering upon a severe Winter without any store laid by for rough weather. While the margin of the product of their labor, upon which they must live, is narrowed to a perilous edge, the share that goes for rent does not readily shrink, and so they stand face to face with bitter hardship, if not actual starvation. It is a situation to excite sympathy. An appeal for relief for actual or prospective suffering among the poor of Ireland would receive a ready response. We have shown in the past that we are not hard of hearing when such appeals are made, or disposed to pry too curiously into any fault of the sufferers that may have contributed to their sad condition. But this is not Mr. Parnell's errand.

We are quite ready to believe that in many cases the rents of Irish farms ought to be reduced, at least for the time, and until the present stress is well over. The landlords ought to treat their tenants with consideration, and do everything in reason to relieve any actual hardship in their situation. A demand, a pressing, urgent demand for this, directed in a proper spirit and with a recognition of the just rights of all concerned, would have been backed by the moral sense of the world. But this was not Mr. Parnell's way of making or of urging this demand. When he assumed that land-owners had no rights, that all cases were alike and should be treated on a general plan, that threats, coercion, and violence were proper instruments for adjusting a bargain between men, that volition should operate on only one side, and whoever resisted it should be treated as a common enemy, he did not take steps for winning the sympathy of sober and thinking people. It is quite possible that the land laws in Ireland need reform, and could be so modified as to make the purchase of land easier and the holding by tenure more equitable. An effort to have this matter looked into and readjusted would have been calculated to awaken sympathetic interest. The agitation could have been earnest and determined, within the limits of becoming moderation, with the effect of intensifying that interest. But when it takes the form of declaring the right of tenants who cannot meet their rent to own the land without paying for it or without consulting the will or the interest of the present possessors, when it compels men into a fight with their landlords, whether they desire it or not, and menaces the lives of those who pay as well as those who receive the stipulated rent, it alienates all who believe in law and order.

Even Mr. Parnell's pet idea of independent self-government for Ireland is one with which the American people can readily sympathize, and any legitimate and well-conducted effort in that direction might command at least moral support on this side of the ocean. Anything directed toward securing national well-being, material prosperity, and a condition of comfort among the people, for Ireland and the Irish, would at any time command generous consideration and material help from Americans, but it is not for this that Mr. Parnell is coming among us. He is coming to seek encouragement and aid for seditious and lawless methods of seeking a dubious object. We cannot wish him great success.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Men are not, as a rule, logical. There is Mr. McMillan, of Toledo, for example. Last week he proclaimed to all his friends that he felt it to be vastly more blessed to give than to receive. He said that he intended to make his wife a beautiful Christmas present, and that the idea gave him more pleasure than the reception of a gift of three dozen Scriptural mottoes for the walls of his parlor could give him. He has now radically changed his opinion, and uses language in regard to Christmas presents which is well adapted to make the blood run cold. The reason for this sudden change of opinion is to the last degree illogical and irrelevant, and how Mr. McMillan can regard himself as a reasonable being it is hard to imagine.

On Tuesday last, after having worn out all the jewelers in Toledo by a prolonged examination of their stock, Mr. McMillan finally bought a beautiful bracelet for $25, with the provision that he might return it the next day, if, on further consideration, he should decide that he did not want it. The bracelet was put up in a nice little box, which was wrapped in white paper, and Mr. McMillan wrote on the paper the touching legend, "For my own precious darling." Putting the box in his overcoat pocket, he went home to tea, in a smiling and happy frame of mind, and meeting Mrs. McMillan, kissed her with so much emphasis that she immediately suspected that something was wrong.

While sitting at the tea-table, Mr. McMillan led the conversation to the subject of Christmas presents, and incidentally remarked, with a twinkle of the eye that showed that he was joking, that he rather thought he should not give his wife anything. He said that if he really loved a woman, he should like to give her a splendid bracelet, but, of course, he did not care enough for anybody to give them anything. Mrs. McMillan might perhaps have taken exception to her husband's remark as a specimen of graceful English, but she was so well persuaded that he was joking that she almost felt the coming bracelet encircling her wrist. For the rest of the meal she was exceedingly affectionate, and did not once indulge in her usual criticisms of the mental and moral habits of her husband.

In the course of the evening Mrs. McMillan surreptitiously searched Mr. McMillan's pockets and discovered the bracelet. She was filled with gratitude and joy. The affectionate words written on the case affected her almost to tears, and she mentally resolved that during the coming year she would abstain from the use of coercive measures of a violent nature except in extreme circumstances and when her temper might be unusually excited.

The next morning Mr. McMillan began to think that perhaps his wife might not be particularly pleased with a bracelet. Besides, $25 really did amount to a large sum. Might it not be better to return the bracelet to the jeweler and to give Mrs. McMillan *ten or fifteen dollars in money to spend as she might think proper?* He debated the question all day, and toward evening decided that, on the whole, he would take back the bracelet and give his wife a ten-dollar bill. That night, at the tea-table, he was even happier and more gay than he had been on the previous evening. This time he had finally settled the question of what to give his wife, and he had practiced a judicious economy by resolving to spend ten instead of twenty-five dollars. A happier and more affectionate household than that of the McMillan family on the night of the 24th of December could not have been found in all Toledo.

The next morning, when the early bells ushered in the happy Christmas season, Mrs. McMillan arose and dressed herself. Her husband woke up while this ceremony was in progress, and, after wishing his wife a merry Christmas, told her to bring him his trousers and he would give her a present. The happy wife obeyed, and waited with beating heart for her bracelet. To her inexpressible disappointment, Mr. McMillan took out his purse, gave her a ten-dollar bill, and said, "There, my dear; buy whatever you want most. I give you the money instead of jewelry, or anything else, because I want you to have a present that will be some satisfaction to you."

Mrs. McMillan maintained a painful silence. She put the money in her pocket, but never expressed the slightest gratitude for it. As she walked toward a closet and took from it a stout rope, Mr. McMillan began to grow alarmed, and his alarm became very lively when his wife, with amazing swiftness and vigor, bound him to the bedstead, and then went down stairs for the broomstick.

On her reappearance, she asked him in a cold, sarcastic way if his "precious darling" liked her expensive bracelet. "You couldn't give the wife of your bosom but ten dollars, could you?" remarked Mrs. McMillan, italicizing her words with the broomstick; "but you could lavish thirty-dollar bracelets on a wicked, good-for-nothing hussy! O! I'll let you know!" And accordingly she did "let Mr. McMillan know," with a strength that he had never before imagined that she possessed. In vain did the unhappy man protest that he had "never given no bracelet to nobody." The angry matron was deaf to his protestations. All day he remained bound to his bed. He had neither breakfast nor dinner, but at frequent intervals Mrs. McMillan went up stairs with the broomstick, and, to use her language, "took a fresh hack at him."

It was after Mr. McMillan was released, and his bruises had healed sufficiently to enable him to walk without excessive pain, that he proclaimed his detestation of Christmas and of Christmas gifts. It must be admitted that in this he was grossly illogical. Undoubtedly, his wife was in error, and perhaps she expressed her feelings with too much emphasis, and in a way that was open to criticism. Still, there was no reason why Mr. McMillan should denounce Christmas in a broad, indiscriminating way, and it is only too evident that he is not a man who can be called an exact and careful reasoner.

Lager-beer seldom makes its drinkers pugnacious, and has, in some instances, been known to render them remarkably pacific. The latest instance is in Cincinnati, where the brewery employes have been for some days on a strike, but have generally conducted themselves in the most orderly manner. Instead of committing, or at least trying to commit, outrages, as most strikers do, the employes have visited the breweries which they have left, and have drank beer with the men working in their places, and with the proprietors themselves. The best of feeling, the most unquestionable amiability, as we are assured, prevails among the strikers toward everybody, and not the least fear of any disturbance is expressed. This exceeding peacefulness can hardly be traceable to anything except lager, of which all those engaged in making it invariably partake plentifully. Beer must have a soothing and sedative influence, and all strikers should be recommended, after this demonstration of its virtues, to drink it instead of the vile spirits they usually affect. We have all heard a great deal, and most of us have seen not a little, of what is called fighting whisky. But tranquillizing, conciliatory lager is somewhat novel. When it can act, as it has acted, on a body of strikers, as a rule notoriously and extremely ugly, in Cincinnati, there is no reason to doubt that it has a tendency to allay the angry passions, and to stimulate the better instincts of humanity. In Ohio, at least, "Zwei glass lager" is equivalent, as an order, to smoking the pipe of peace.

Though the Franco-German contest, as a war, is a thing of the past, its influences on European finances are, in a measure, still apparent, and Mr. Robert Giffen, the leading English scientific statistician, has been summing up its cost. The direct expenditures of the war, to both countries, he makes out to have been every month $150,000,000. But to this must be added the indirect losses, which are calculated to have been $200,000,000 more a month, or $350,000,000. The loss of capital, then, was "probably equal to five years' savings of France and Germany combined." If the indemnity which Germany received is put to her credit, she went out of the war with the gigantic windfall of $850,000,000 to the good. Now, it cost France in hard money $1,700,000,000 to carry on the war, and counting her loss of Alsatia and the indemnity, her total debit—or worse condition—may be represented by $3,000,000,000. This, Mr. Giffen says, is equivalent to a charge of $82 50 per head of population, or an annual charge upon the revenue of $110,000,000. In regard to the total capital of the United Kingdom yielding income, works of art—furniture—being deducted, it is represented by a sum which, converted into dollars, is $37,500,000,000. Now, dividing this by the inhabitants, it makes some $1,300 per head. Nothing can give a better conception of the money power of England than this statement, that between the years 1865 and 1875 the annual increase in the accumulation of capital was about £240,000,000. Naturally, with increase of population and capital, the charges of the national debt diminish to the individual, thus, in 1815, the capital per head being £125, the debt was £70; in 1875, with capital of £260, the debt per head is £25. This most able statistician is of the opinion that, though there has been depression of trade, accumulation in the Kingdom has not been seriously checked, for there has been going on all the time extension of railroads, building of houses, erection of factories and machinery.

The abnormal cold of the present season in Europe, while provoking the despair of fox-hunters, gives immense pleasure to tens of thousands of English people who can never afford to ride to hounds. Skating is pursued with extraordinary ardor in England from its comparative rarity. The first English skates were of bone, and skating did not come much into vogue until Charles II. and his courtiers, who had passed their exile in Holland, introduced it to the London parks. Holland is the skatingest of countries, the exercise appearing to have a stimulative and enlivening effect on the Dutchmen such as nothing else has. Their races on the ice are to them what horse-racing is to Englishmen. The Dutch regiments have regular skate-parades, and on one occasion a Dutch army on skates repulsed their French enemies on the Scheldt. Among famous skaters have been Benjamin West, the painter, who is said to have been able to trace on his skates the outlines of any well-known statue, while the Chevalier de St. George could skate his signature. Goethe was enthusiastic over this diversion. "It is with good reason," he writes, "that Klopstock has praised this employment of our physical power, which brings us in contact with the happy activity of childhood, which urges youth to exert all its suppleness and agility, and which tends to drive away the inertia of age. We seem when skating to lose entirely any consciousness of the most serious objects that claim our attention. It was while abandoning myself to these aimless movements that the most noble aspirations, which had too long (in consequence of grief) lain dormant within me, were reawakened; and I owe to those hours which seemed lost the most rapid and successful development of my poetical projects." The fact probably was that skating put the poet's digestion all right, as, indeed, it has that of thousands of others, and given them a glow of health not felt for years. While on this subject, we will suggest to the Park Commissioners whether they cannot adopt a plan, found highly acceptable to skaters elsewhere, of permitting some dozen or two of hands (who might bear a badge to distinguish them) to keep sweeping the ice during the day, to be remunerated by voluntary subscriptions placed in a box erected in a prominent position. There are very few skaters who would not give a few cents to have the ice kept clear. Under existing arrangements, it is oftentimes so cut up by the evening as to be scarce worth skating on. It would add greatly to the beauty of the scene in our parks if skaters would wear some bright colors. Every one must have noticed how well a red cloak combines with a snowy landscape.

We reprinted the other day, from a London weekly, an article referring to the very large sale of what purports to be a prophetic almanac, crammed with the most direful predictions of calamities that are to befall Britain and other countries during the coming year. As the almanac, apart from its prophecies, has no value or interest, the inevitable inference is that it is bought on account of its lugubrious prognostics, and the desire of its buyers to see if they shall be verified. This shows, despite the grand assumption of reason and common-sense, presumed to particularly characterize the present age, what a deal of arrant superstition still cleaves to the best civilization and the most advanced nations. Even in the Republic, where the average intelligence is conceded to be higher than anywhere else, there is far more superstition than would be imagined, and not alone among the uneducated or half-educated, either. Many men, and more women—women are prone to belief in the supernatural—possessed of culture and occupying prominent positions, have their pet superstitions, which, however, they cherish in secret. They are not generally superstitious, and they would ridicule a superstition of their neighbor which they did not happen to share. But to some special subject or subjects they refuse to apply reason. Some of them could not be persuaded to set out on a journey, undertake any important business, sign a contract, or make their will on Friday, for fear of ill luck. Some cannot repress a degree of uneasiness if they break a mirror, considering it a sign of death. Some are disturbed by certain dreams, believing them to be ominous. Others couple good or ill fortune with certain numbers; others again associate adversity with combinations of letters, and have other equally ridiculous fancies or forebodings. Not a few prosperous professional men and merchants foster their favorite superstitions, and are uniformly influenced by them. It would give many of us a lower opinion of human nature if we could know the proportion of educated people more or less superstitious. Real common-sense, which is very uncommon, is rarer than exalted genius.

Spurgeon, the noted clergyman of London, has been more ridiculed and abused than any other preacher in Great Britain. During the early part of his career—he is but 45 now—his sermons on regeneration by baptism excited a world of opposition and censure, and he was for many months attacked all along the line of established orthodoxy, hundreds of papers and pamphlets devoting themselves to the exposure of the arrant theologic quack, as they were fond of calling him. The illustrated weeklies caricatured him in every conceivable way, also, without disturbing his equanimity in the least. Indeed, he seems to be one of the very few men who are not troubled by journalistic criticism or condemnation. He appears, on the contrary, to enjoy it. He keeps in his library at Nightingale-lane, Clapham, several bulky volumes filled with newspaper clippings, in which he is denounced as mountebank, hypocrite, blasphemer, villain, and he grows merry over them when he exhibits his volumes—he names them his treasury of abuse—to any of his visitors. He has made it a rule never to reply to anything said of or about him in the public prints. If he had attempted to deny the stories told to his disadvantage, he would, he says, have been prevented from doing anything else, and it would, he adds, be very unprofitable for a man to occupy all his time in trying to disprove that he is a humbug and a scoundrel. Spurgeon is known as a Baptist, but he does not strictly represent that sect. He calls himself a Particular Baptist of an advanced school of thought, and what he believes his immense Tabernacle congregation believes without demur or distrust. It has often been alleged that his creed is Spurgeonism, and that his followers are Spurgeonites, and the allegation is pretty nearly true. He does not affect the merely clerical character. He does not like to be addressed as Reverend, or to be ranked as a clergyman. "I am a preacher, and I try to do good by preaching; that is all there is of my ministry," he has proclaimed more than once. No man is more tranquil, sincere, and contented. "I do the best I can," he says, "and leave the rest to God." He has the most absolute faith in prayer. He feels sure that prayer will bring everything that is desirable. Whenever he wants anything, from physical or spiritual strength to money for his church or for some charitable purpose, he prays for it, he avers, and it always comes in due season. Still, he does not neglect work. He is one of the hardest workers in all London, performing every day labor enough for half a dozen men.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

It is said that Gov. Garcelon and Congressman Frye, of Maine, are brothers-in-law.

The Washington *Star* of Saturday evening says that there is no doubt that Gov. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, has been tendered the position of Minister to Russia to succeed Gen. Stoughton, and that he will accept the position, and that his nomination will be sent to the Senate immediately after the holidays.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution of Mississippi, providing for biennial elections and sessions of the Legislature, was rejected by the people at the late election by the large vote of 31,854 nays to 13,188 yeas. The whole number of votes cast for members of the Legislature at the same election was 122,709, and a majority of these, or 61,355, was necessary to ratify the amendment.

The Hon. Josiah G. Abbott, of Massachusetts, tells a representative of the Boston *Traveller* that he thinks Gov. Garcelon has erred in attempting to follow the letter of the law, and that a great error has been committed by him and his Council in disregarding the statute for amending imperfect returns on the ground that it is unconstitutional, without submitting the question to the Supreme Court of the State.

Mrs. Ann E. Garrison, of South Bay City, Mich., has obtained a verdict of $1,000 against a saloon-keeper of that place who sold her husband liquor. She sued for $10,000 damages, alleging that before her husband commenced drinking he was worth $15,000 and had an annual income of $5,000; but drink took it all away and made him a drunken, shiftless creature, and unable to attend to business. He is now in California.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. Sims Reeves sang recently at a ballad concert in London, and, wonderful to state, his performance is not praised. He gave notice in advance by deputy that he would not respond to encores. One can hardly imagine such a notice to a New-York audience.

The correspondent of a London paper writes from Florence: "Mme. Albani gave two extra farewell performances, the first in 'Lucia,' on Saturday, and the second in 'Rigoletto,' on Monday. On the last occasion she played to a very full house, and was received most enthusiastically. After the second act of 'Rigoletto' she sang the rondo of 'Sonnambula,' and 'Ah, non giunge' was repeated after storms of applause. I have never witnessed, even in the case of Adelina Patti, greater enthusiasm than that displayed on this occasion."

Galignani says: "The unveiling of the Palestrina monument at Rome is likely to be celebrated with great magnificence, and to assume, in fact, an almost international character. Signor Verdi is known to be engaged on no easy task, that, namely, of setting to music Dante's 'Ave Maria,' for the occasion. Besides the great composer, and Signors Ponchielli and Marchetti, a number of foreign authors will probably be present, personal invitations having already been addressed to MM. Gounod, Ambroise Thomas, Liszt, and Richard Wagner."

A new comic opera in three acts, by MM. Chivot and Duru, the music by Offenbach, has just been brought out at the Folies Dramatiques. It is called "La Fille du Tambour-Major," and the story is very much akin to that in "La Fille du Régiment," except that in Donizetti's opera the heroine eventually proves to be a great lady, while in this piece she is at first supposed to be the daughter of a Duke, and turns out to be the daughter of a dyer, who has enlisted and acquired the post of a drum-major. The music is said to be "of the usual Offenbachian character."

The movements of some of the principal artists of Mr. Mapleson's London Company are announced as follows: At the close of the season, Mme. Marie Rôze will remain in town till she leaves for the Spring concert tour. Mme. Ilma di Murska will also be a member of the Spring concert tour. Mme. Trebelli will have a concert tour of her own, and Miss Minnie Hauk joins Mr. Carl Rosa. Mme. Pappenheim leaves for Pesth, where, beginning Christmas week, she gives six performances at the Opera-house of *Leonora*, *Aïda*, *Senta*, *Elsa*, and other parts. On Jan. 12 she begins an engagement of two and a half months in Warsaw, and in April she goes to Vienna.

The London *Figaro* of Dec. 17 contains the following paragraph, which is not devoid of interest considering the fiasco Mme. Adini and Signor Aramburo made in their brief career in New-York: "Signor Aramburo and his wife have suddenly returned to Europe. They left a 'card' stating that their departure was due to the fact that the American critics did not treat them as they deserved, and, further, that the critics tried to extort money from them. It is a very easy thing to make haphazard charges of this sort, and artists who have failed have before now raised the cry of 'bribery.' If any critic tried to extort money from Signor Aramburo, it is his bounden duty to disclose the name of the critic, with all the particulars at his command. We have heard rather too much of this alleged 'extortion of money' by American critics, though no one seems inclined to come forward with evidence. Signor Aramburo has nothing to lose, and, indeed, everything to gain, by affording particulars of the critics' misconduct if he can. In default, his assertion can only be characterized as a fiction unworthy an operatic artist, and for his departure European critics will be compelled to fall back upon the first reason he advances."

FOREIGN DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. H. G. Byron has taken temporary charge of the Folly Theatre during Mr. Toole's absence from the stage.

The performance recently given at the Lyceum Theatre for the benefit of Mr. Belford realized nearly £1,000.

Mr. Bronson Howard's drama, "The Banker's Daughter," rearranged by Mr. Albery and rechristened "The Old Love and the New," was brought out at the Court Theatre, London, on Dec. 15.

Two new plays were produced in London on Dec. 18, namely, Mr. Tennyson's little piece, "The Falcon," at the St. James's Theatre, and Messrs. Rice and Besant's new comedy, "Such a Good Man."

Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft will probably revive "Old Heads and Young Hearts" (brought out last week at Wallack's Theatre) at the Haymarket, where, by the way, this comedy was originally produced in 1844. Farren created the part of *Jesse Rural*, and the first cast also included the distinguished names of Charles Mathews and Mme. Vestris.

M. Emile Zola, the author of the novel "*L'Assommoir*," upon which "*Drink*" is founded, is the dramatic critic of *Le Voltaire*. Writing in that journal of the London Princess's Theatre, M. Zola says: "This important theatre is filled every night. I was very curious to see Mr. Warner as *Coupeau*. It is marvelously realistic. Marais and Gil-Naza play it more dramatically, but Warner has created a real *Coupeau*, a natural *Coupeau*, the *Coupeau* of the novel, not the *Coupeau* of the piece."

"Salvini," says the London *World*, "is acting at the Ring Theatre in Vienna, but the performances do not draw, partly because the Austrians do not understand Italian more than they do any other language, except their own peculiar Viennese-German, partly because the places are too dear. The Ring Theatre is renowned for its ill-luck. It has had nine managers in four years, most of whom have had to declare themselves bankrupts. Its original name was 'Opéra Comique,' but it changed this 'for luck'—a device which has not, however, succeeded."

THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON

REVIEWING THE WORK DONE BY MR. MAPLESON'S COMPANY.

THE EXCELLENT IMPRESSION THEY HAVE LEFT AMONG NEW-YORK OPERA-GOERS—THE OBSTACLES THAT WERE OVERCOME AND THE SUCCESSES ACHIEVED.

Now that the Mapleson opera company has taken its departure and will not return till March 1, a review of the work they have accomplished will be interesting as a matter of musical record, and will tend, moreover, to dispel a notion, which has prevailed to some extent, that the opera this season has not been all that was to be expected. So far from any expression of dissatisfaction with the result of the season, the public have every reason for congratulation over one of the best musical treats that any manager has afforded for many years. The expectations which were excited in anticipation of Mr. Mapleson's arrival were not entirely met, but as manager and singers are only mortal, and the motions of operatic stars, like the stars of the firmament, are beyond human control, it was hardly possible that every one connected with a numerous company would be able to meet his or her engagements to the letter. There was much disappointment over the failure of Mme. Gerster to return to this scene of her triumphs of last year. Mr. Mapleson's honest endeavors to fulfill his promises as to this favorite artiste are not doubtful. When it was definitely ascertained that Mme. Gerster could not come, he met the question in a frank and manly way, and brought a brilliant and perfectly satisfactory substitute in Mlle. Marimon, whose successes in the rôles in which she has appeared have been so pronounced that the regrets over Mme. Gerster's absence are now generally forgotten. In other respects the opera has been unusually distinguished during this season. The ensemble has been perfect. The best operatic conductor in the world, Signor Arditi, was faithfully present as the right-hand man of the impresario. Under his skillful direction an orchestra of 64 of the best musicians were drilled to perfection. The rich tone and precision of their performances were marked features throughout the season. When one recalls the slip-shod manner in which so many previous seasons have been marred by inefficient orchestras, this superb band and its accomplished conductor deserve cordial recognition. It has been already stated in THE TIMES that Signor Arditi declined a flattering and lucrative offer to conduct Mme. Nilsson's season in Madrid in order to return to New-York. His decision in our favor was fortunate for our public. Thorough knowledge of his profession, excellent taste, and the magnetic power which only is given to a few men, and which makes those few distinguished as conductors, are all his. Under his firm leadership the musicians play with unwonted spirit, as if they enjoyed their work, and his diligence and thoroughness have been shown in the most faithful attention to all details. The chorus which Mr. Mapleson brought with him likewise deserves more than passing mention. It is within the memory of the present generation of opera habitués that the appearance of the chorus was the signal for merriment, whatever might be the nature of the music assigned them. Managers formerly contented themselves with recruiting their choruses from such material as could be picked up at random, and the result was either a weak or a ridiculous performance by a collection of incompetents. This chorus of Mr. Mapleson's company is of a different stamp. Its members are singers, and show their ability by vigorous and generally excellent work. The male voices in particular are strong, the numbers are evenly balanced, and as they give their undivided time and attention to the opera, and know their business, the result is the best chorus ever heard in this country on the operatic stage. With these advantages of an able conductor and an efficient orchestra and chorus under his direction, Mr. Mapleson's conditions for success were unusually promising.

As to his solo artists, a comparison with any opera-house in European capitals will result in his favor. When Adelina Patti sings, Signor Nicolini is "thrown in." It is doubtless a great treat to hear Adelini Patti as *Margherita*, but who wants to hear Nicolini sing "Salve Dimora" except Mme. Patti herself? When there is one such star performer who absorbs all the interest, and, presumably, almost all the money, the general effect is inevitably marred. A glance at the programmes of late seasons in Europe will satisfy any doubters that in this season of Mr. Mapleson's company there has been a completeness and thoroughness not surpassed on any stage in the world. Occasional lapses from the high average standard, or occasional unforeseen and accidental errors, only serve to mark the general excellence of the troupe, and where there is so much to commend, it would seem to be hypercritical and ungenerous to try to find faults to condemn. Now that the company may be said to be consolidated, and several of its members who appeared unsuccessfully in the first part of the season have returned to European opera-houses, its composition may well justify the manager in claiming for it the highest rank. There is no doubt that in some of the artists who came here with good professional reputations there was justifiable disappointment. Mlle. Dolaro appeared twice as *Carmen*, and then vanished from the scene. Mme. Adini sang several times in "Rigoletto" and "Trovatore" with her husband, Aramburo. They both concluded that Western barbarians were not capable of appreciating their merits and left for more congenial climes. M. David brought his shaky voice from Paris, and, after a few efforts to make the public think he could sing, returned to his native shores. This weeding-out process was a fortunate one for the company, and was still more fortunate for the public. Neither Mme. Adini nor Mlle. Dolaro was competent to fill a leading position in Mr. Mapleson's company. As to Signor Aramburo there was no doubt that he possessed a phenomenal voice from F in the upper line to C. It was as clear and ringing as a trumpet. The middle and lower registers of his voice were nasal, and really disagreeable, and he sang without the slightest evidences of taste or musical cultivation. M. David may have been a good artist formerly, but it was quite impossible to say what note he intended to deliver owing to his excessive vibrato, and his failure to satisfy a New-York audience was too marked to be mistaken. These failures and the final announcement of Mme. Gerster's inability to come to this country were certainly discouraging, but the engagement of Mlle. Marimon and the brilliant efforts of the principal artists of the troupe have fully compensated for these comparatively slight disappointments. As the season progressed the general quality of the performances steadily improved. Now, Mr. Mapleson can give his extensive repertoire with thoroughly competent artists who have acquired the ease of continual practice together, and such representations as have been given of late may without undue praise be said to have not before been equaled on the operatic stage in this country. Mlle. Marimon, in the four operas in which she has been heard, viz., "La Sonnambula," "Dinorah," "La Figlia del Reggimento," and "The Magic Flute," has fully justified the claims that were made for her. Mlle. Valleria has from the first won admiration as a charming singer in every rôle she has essayed, and has contributed largely to the artistic success of the season. Mme. Ambre has also been a powerful addition to the company, and in "Aida" particularly she has achieved a notable position. With Miss Cary and Mme. Lablache the contralto parts have never been anything but good. A strong feature of the company has been in the male singers. The first of living tenors, Signor Campanini, has done a great amount of work, and done it with consummate ability. This artist alone would justify a manager in claiming much consideration for any company with which he was associated. Signor Runcio did not make a favorable impression at first, but has of late sung so well, and with such good effect, as to efface the recollection of the opening nights of the season, when, as it now appears, he did not do himself justice. With Galassi and Del Puente as baritones, and Behrens and Monti as bassos, there was nothing wanting to complete the organization of the troupe.

Mr. Mapleson began his season of 30 subscription nights on the evening of Oct. 20. In addition to these 30 regular performances he has given 2 extra nights of opera, 10 matinées, and 6 Sunday evening concerts at the Academy of Music, besides several performances in Brooklyn and Newark. Fourteen operas have been represented, as follows: "Lucia di Lammermoor" and "The Magic Flute" once each; "La Traviata," "Mignon," "Dinorah," and "La Figlia del Reggimento" twice each; "Rigoletto," "Carmen," "Il Trovatore," "Marta," and "La Sonnambula" three times each; "Linda di Chamounix" four times, "Faust" six times, and "Aida" seven times. Besides these operas, Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was sung four times, and there were two other concerts on Sunday evenings. All this has involved, of course, an immense amount of work between the dates of Oct. 20 and Dec. 27. If all the expectations of the first of the season have not been met, there has surely been so much accomplished that the public have every reason to regard the management favorably. No other company has before this given such a brilliant and satisfactory season. Now, that they have gone, they will probably be more fully appreciated, and their return in the Spring will be welcomed with pleasure.

THE INCARNATION.

DR. ROBINSON'S SERMON IN THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Rev. Dr. E. G. Robinson, President of Brown University, conducted the services in the First Baptist Church, at Park-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, yesterday. His sermon in the evening treated of the incarnation of Jesus Christ, upon a text selected from John i. 14—"And the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth." "No fact of our holy religion," said Dr. Robinson, "whether of doctrine or of history, is more fundamental than the one announced in this text." It was the one fact on which Christianity, as the great system of divine forces, rested, and yet it was one of the facts that had been assailed, denounced, and derided in these days as impossible. It was indeed mysterious, but not one whit more mysterious than human life. The human soul, with its almost unlimitable capacity for progress, with its unfathomable depths, was capable of being filled with the deepest sorrow or the most unspeakable happiness. The mysteries of the incarnation could not be explained, although scientists claimed that they could be. The latter class also asserted that the life of the Saviour itself was an incredible mystery. The speaker claimed that it was just as worthy of God to descend to the earth, and to be cradled as an infant, as it was for Him to originate the human soul. Even if the theory that all life was spontaneously generated was accepted, who should say that it was not just as possible that Jesus Christ existed, and still be true that the infinite and finite unite. The fact upheld by Christians was enunciated in the Gospels. The most fundamental fact that all Christianity was built on was the incarnation of the Divine being. Philosophies, older than the Bible, which had attempted to construct an idea of God, had only been able to form a metaphysical idea. But Christianity was not an abstract idea; it was not metaphysical. It was God Himself. The more the Gospels were read, the more profoundly they were studied, the nearer the heart of the reader was drawn to God. No mortal man could read the seventeenth chapter of the book of John and not feel that it was an astounding effort of Christ to take hold of the human soul. Men were seen coming around with the craftiness of their kind, and asking Jesus Christ knowing questions, which he answered in a manner that laid open their hearts like the blows of a sledge-hammer. The incarnation of Christ made the moral laws clear. The Ten Commandments might be written in any form. They might even be engraved in the hearts of men, and yet, until they were in some way illustrated, their full force could not be felt. Christ supplied this illustration in His life. He was courteous and accommodating. He everywhere complied with the requirements of society. He made the laws of God a reality, and made their application clear to every one. It had never been so before. It was the word of God incarnate, the law embodied. Christ, in taking human nature, accomplished man's redemption. It might be called atonement, or by any other name, but it was practically the salvation of a race enslaved by sin, helpless, and sinking into more profound helplessness. Christ showed them how to save themselves. He took on human nature, staggered under that nature, when He was tempted in the wilderness. When he came down from heaven to dwell on earth, it was not a holiday excursion, by any means, but it was to bear the burdens common to man. He bore them all, and at the last He paid the penalty of that nature, died, and was buried. A Christ whose nature was human could be trusted, because He could redeem men. He could be safely approached, for He could feel for human infirmities, because He had sustained them. The Christmas holiday was celebrated because Christ was born, and how the thought strengthened the body, and lightened the world's burdens. Human sympathy was needed in all the trials of life, but there were griefs which earthly friends could not assuage. There was no one living but must sooner or later stand trials, and some men seemed to have more than their share. Sometimes it would be the loss of friends, who would drop around us like Autumn leaves, and sometimes it was the loss of property and earthly possessions. When the sufferer could say, "Christ gives me strength; He had a harder burden to bear," he was enabled to bear suffering with greater fortitude than one who relied on human sympathy alone.

DENOMINATIONAL JOURNALISM.

WHAT A MINISTER SAYS ABOUT RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS—THE SECULAR PRESS.

In the recent appeal to the Synod of Long Island of the Talmage case, the Rev. J. M. Sherwood was selected by his "fellow-complainants" to present the moral bearings of the action of the majority of the Brooklyn Presbytery in acquitting the Tabernacle's Pastor. His remarks were not only logical in the extreme, but were pervaded by a common sense which is no less—but no more—rare in ecclesiastical than in other assemblages. He referred, among other matters, to the peculiar stand taken by certain religious journals which had not "thought it worth while to trouble themselves or their readers with the testimony in the case" or to discuss its merits, their utterances in regard to it being "vague and superficial in the extreme." After quoting from "the editorial columns of a paper which claims to represent the Presbyterian Church," which suggested that those who had urged the matter with "so much zeal and persistency" had performed their duty and might well be "excused from proceeding further" lest they should "drive away peace and harmony and the brooding influences of the spirit," Mr. Sherwood continued:

"It is sheer presumption to suppose that a case involving the honor of religion, the character of the Christian ministry, and the moral principles of God's universe, will be quietly suppressed, when not so much as a show of argument, based either on reason or the facts of the case, has been put forth by those who urge such a policy. I apprehend that the conductors of our Church newspapers underrate the conscience and intelligence and good sense and judicial fairness and regard for the good name of religion, on the part of the great body of believers, when they make such a demand on a question so vital, and so sweeping in its relations. It is well, too, to bear in mind that the religious weekly is no longer the sole or chief paper that is read by ministers and church-members. The daily secular press has invaded the field, and is already omnipresent, and almost supreme, as an educational power, not only in the State, but in the Church, and, for the most part, it is characterized by greater enterprise and independence, greater breadth of view and freedom of criticism in every department of thought and life, than we find in our Church journals. Hence the religious weekly of to-day—as every man of discernment and broad observation knows—is not the power it once was; its opinions have little weight; its policy and principles scarcely affect the religious thought and life of to-day, while the daily secular press is fast taking its place, and gaining the ears and the hearts of the people, and making its way into every household every day of the week, not excepting even the Sabbath; full of information, ready in discussion, fearless, almost unbridled in criticism, reviewing every current question and phase of life, secular, social, political, and religious, thereby educating and controlling the great world by its potent forces, and imperiling the very existence of our comparatively feeble and shackled religious weeklies. The change is as marvelous as it is sudden. It were easy to philosophize upon the causes which have produced it, but it is impossible to forecast the effects of it on the religious sentiments and character of the next generation. The fact, however, suggests tremendous possibilities."

NEW-JERSEY LANDS.

TROUBLE IN STORE FOR SOME PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

An important land suit has just been commenced in the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey by William W. Hoyt and wife, of Diamond Springs, Eldorado County, Cal., for the possession of about 91 acres of land in Harrison and Kearney Townships, Hudson County. The land in question was the property of Abraham Tuers, of Harrison, who died on or about March 1, 1850. A careful search as to the disposition of the deed of the tract in question resulted in the discovery that it had never been recorded, but is mentioned with the other tracts in a pretended partition which was made in the Orphans' Court of Hudson County. As Abraham Tuers died intestate, there were seven heirs, each of whom was entitled to one-seventh of the estate. The petitions state that one of the heirs, Abraham Tuers, went to California in 1852, and died there in 1877. Previous to his death he deeded all his share of the property to William W. Hoyt in consideration of certain moneys loaned. It is claimed by them that in 1862 an application was made to the Orphans' Court of Hudson County, but that no notice was served on Abraham Tuers, then in California. The petitioners charge that it was falsely represented that Abraham Tuers was dead, and that his children were entitled to the property. For this reason the petitioners claim that these proceedings should be declared null and void, and that a new partition should be ordered by the Chancellor. The defendants in this suit are numerous, and include some well-known residents of Newark, Harrison, and Kearney. Sheriff Toffey is among the number. The petitioners ask for an allowance from the estate to pay counsel fees, and pray, if a partition cannot be made of the whole property, that it be sold, and the proceeds, after paying costs and charges, divided among those interested. The property, since the death of the original owner, has largely increased in value, so that a stubborn fight may be anticipated.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

COLORED MEN IN INDIANA.

THE IMMIGRANTS FROM NORTH CAROLINA ENTIRELY SATISFIED WITH THEIR CONDITION.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—A meeting of negro immigrants from North Carolina was called for last night at the Court-house in Greencastle, Ind. The purpose of the meeting was to compare experiences and interchange views as to the propriety of encouraging the movement. The Democratic Sheriff, however, closed the doors of the Court-house against the colored men, and the meeting was not held. Pains were taken, however, by newspaper correspondents to gather from the colored men who have arrived since the movement began, a number of statements of their personal experience. Greencastle is the home of Mr. Langsdale, who guaranteed homes and employment to all who would come, and the greater number of the new arrivals have naturally located in that vicinity. Of a dozen or more intelligent negroes, all expressed themselves as greatly pleased at the change they had made. Said Willis Stalin: "I have a good plastered house to live in with five rooms. Me and my family have plenty to eat, and we never had such good times in our lives. I would not go back to North Carolina for $500. I get 60 cents a cord for cutting wood, and cut from a cord to a cord and a half a day, besides doing other work. My wife worked for one of the neighbors yesterday, and got 75 cents in silver for it. I have already had more things given me since I came here than I lost in leaving North Carolina. My family is better satisfied than they ever were before in their lives. I never met as good white friends in my life. I have three children, and they will start for school on Monday. I want all my people in the South to leave there and come here, they can do so much better here, and be free men." A dozen others interviewed, without exception, talked in the same strain. About 150 men, women, and children have so far settled in Putnam County. One thing that pleases them is receiving pay for their work in money instead of store orders, as they did in North Carolina. Republicans say that plenty of work is still to be had on the farms in that part of the State. Three men, who wantonly destroyed clothing of immigrants arriving in Greencastle on Wednesday, were convicted yesterday and fined, and one of them sent to jail.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

THE RECORD OF BRUTAL MURDERS AND MINOR CRIME.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—About 7:30 this evening William Meehan, residing at No. 1,020 Filbert-street, threw his wife down stairs, and she died in half an hour. Meehan is from New-York, and has been here since last August. The couple have one child in New-York and twins 18 months old here. Meehan was arrested. He is a brass founder. Both he and his wife were intemperate.

MOUNT VERNON, Ky., Dec. 28.—On last Friday night William McKinney visited the house of Alfred Smith, whose daughter had become the mother of McKinney's child without the formality of a marriage service. Smith was intoxicated, and he ordered McKinney to leave the house and take the daughter and child with him. This McKinney started to do, taking the child in his arms, when Smith followed and stabbed McKinney in the back. The latter drew a pistol and shot Smith through the heart. McKinney was arrested.

MAYFIELD, Ky., Dec. 28.—During a dance at the house of Al. Rily, near Dublin, Graves County, Ky., last night, a quarrel arose, during which a man named Gibson shot and instantly killed Riley. Gibson has not yet been arrested.

HALIFAX, Dec. 28.—Capt. Morriston, of the American schooner A. H. Duncan, at this port Thursday last, from the Western Banks, sold what fish (halibut) the vessel had for $378, and left for parts unknown. The schooner is still here.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28.—An Italian named Frank Mack, or Maggi, has been arrested on a charge of passing counterfeit half-dollars of a new and deceptive manufacture. He was taken before the United States Commissioner, and held in $2,000 for examination.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Dec. 28.—On Friday night a stranger named John Vaughan entered the saloon of Herman Roberts, and threw dice with Carson Appleby for drinks. Not having money to pay therefor he became involved in a quarrel with Roberts, and, while the latter was shutting the front door, Vaughan drew a pistol and shot him. The ball entered at the base of the spinal column, came out in the fore part of the thigh, causing death in a few minutes. Vaughan then turned on Appleby, who hastily retreated through the rear door, and Vaughan, stepping over the dead body, fled through the front door into the brush. A party of mounted men started in pursuit, and captured the murderer. After the inquest yesterday, the officers had great difficulty in protecting Vaughan from lynching. So threatening were the menaces against his life that one officer declined to ride on the hack with the prisoner, and efforts were made to keep Sheriff Potter and Constable Savage from so doing. They persisted, however, and amid a display of revolvers and the rope procured for his unjudicial hanging, Vaughan was driven off and lodged in jail.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN INDIANA

NEW LINES OPENED AND IMPORTANT CONSOLIDATIONS MADE DURING 1879.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—Railway development in Indiana during the year 1879 has been something unprecedented in the history of that State. Several important new lines have been opened, but the most noteworthy changes relate to the reorganization and consolidation of the old companies. Nearly all the travel and traffic between the West and New-York and other Eastern seaports must pass through Indiana. Hence the general revival of business has had a specially favorable effect on railway property. The Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette, and the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Roads now form a consolidated line from Cincinnati to Chicago, with a thorough reorganization of the offices and a judicious distribution of these at Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Lafayette. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis is rapidly becoming an important part of the consolidated lines of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and other companies. The Ohio and Mississippi Road has greatly improved—both the main line to St. Louis and the branch line to Louisville—under the stimulus of the heavy business of this year of prosperity. The Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Road, which hitherto has been only a local road, yet which of late years has paid good returns on its reorganized capital, will become a part of the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern system, and will at once take rank as a through line from the Southern States to Chicago and the North-west. The indications also are that there will be a consolidation of the lines from Terre Haute via Danville to Chicago, which, with the road to Evansville, will form another through line from the Ohio to Chicago.

The Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Road has been sold, under foreclosure, to the Vandalia Company, and is now a part of the Indianapolis and Terre Haute Road. Under the new management the road will be thoroughly rebuilt; the special coal interests will be more fully developed, and the entire line will be placed under better management than was possible in the hands of the Receiver. The Detroit, Eel River and Logansport, by purchase under foreclosure, is now the property of the Wabash Combination, and will hereafter be run in the interest of that great corporation. The Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Road has been taken out of the hands of the Receiver, and is now thoroughly reorganized under the name of the Indiana, Bloomington and Western. The new company is possessed of ample means, and has the sagacity to appreciate the unequaled value of the location of this line from Indianapolis by the most direct route to the North-west and to Omaha and the Pacific. The road-bed is in good order at present, but during the coming year it will be thoroughly renewed, and all the equipments needed for the efficient working of the line will be furnished.

The completion of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Road is a very important addition to the Western roads from Indianapolis. This road is the most direct route to Decatur and Springfield, and will be a formidable competitor with the old roads for the valuable business from the coal regions of Indiana and the rich agricultural sections of Central Illinois.

The grand consolidation of roads from Toledo to Omaha, by which the Wabash became a part of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western, is the greatest of the changes in the railway system of the State, and is one the importance of which is yet only feebly realized. The ultimate result will probably be a united interest from San Francisco to New-York, with all the possible advantages and disadvantages which are included in such a colossal scheme. The immediate effect has been the diversion of a large traffic to the Wabash line, which hitherto has been carried over the lines eastward from Chicago. The Pennsylvania Company has reorganized the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Road, and will make it one of the best roads in the State. The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and St. Louis, the Peru and Indianapolis, and the two lines from Indianapolis to St. Louis, continue under essentially the old organizations, with their well-known efficiency.

The new system of transfers at Indianapolis over the Belt Railroad is a complete success. The city tracks are no longer crowded, while the new road quite around the city and common to all the lines, offers attractions for every sort of manufacturing business unequaled in the United States. On all the lines in the State special attention has been given during the year to the improvement of the road-beds and the renewal of the tracks. More miles of steel rails have been laid than in any previous year, and with the contracts already made for further improvements there will be scarcely a line in the State which will not be fully equipped for the rapidly increasing business of the country in 1880.

A BROOKLYN LADY'S SUDDEN DEATH.

MRS. E. G. CARPENTER DROPS DEAD WHILE WALKING IN A STREET IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 28.—The wife of Mr. E. G. Carpenter, of Brooklyn, General Agent of the Home Life Insurance Company, dropped dead in the street here to-day. Mrs. Carpenter had been in poor health during the past three or four years. Last Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, with their daughter, arrived here from New-York, intending to remain during the Winter. This morning Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter left Bonney's Hotel, where they were stopping, and went out for a walk. They went out again at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and after strolling up town for several blocks started back. When within two blocks of their hotel, Mr. Carpenter remarked to his wife that, as the walks were slippery, she had better take a firmer hold of his arm, as she might fall. No sooner had he uttered the words than she stumbled and gave a lunge forward. He caught her in his arms, but was unable to hold her up. As she sank to the sidewalk he was shocked to see her eyes become glazed as they slowly closed, and his grief was bitter indeed on discovering that she was dead. The body was taken to the hotel, and will be taken East for interment to-morrow night. Mrs. Carpenter was 44 years of age, and a very estimable lady. An investigation this evening resulted in determining that her death was caused by heart-disease.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

THE STEAMER ARRAGON SAID TO HAVE FOUNDERED WITH ALL ON BOARD.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The *Central News* says reports were current at Bristol yesterday that the steamer Arragon, Capt. Brown, from New-York Nov. 26, for Bristol, had foundered in the Atlantic, and all on board were lost. Her owners at present know nothing of any disaster to the vessel.

[The Arragon is one of the Great Western Line of steam-ships, running between New-York and Bristol. The Devon is a sister ship. They are small vessels, and, though they carry some passengers, their main business is freight. The Arragon was a three-decked iron steamer, of 1,259 tons burden, and was built at Glasgow. She sailed from this port, as above stated, Nov. 25.]

The German ship Leda, Capt. Schachmeyer, from New-York Dec. 8, for Bremen, is ashore on Goodwin Sands, and will probably become a wreck. The crew have landed at Deal.

The Norwegian bark Amaranth, Capt. Torjessen, from New-York Oct. 31, for Rotterdam, has been towed to Maasslius. She had been ashore and is leaky and had her steering gear damaged.

The steamer William Burkitt, Capt. Freeman, from Savannah for Reval, has grounded near Malmo. She is still water-tight, but laboring heavily.

HONG KONG, Dec. 28.—The ship Twilight, Capt. Harland, from New-York, has been dismasted by a typhoon.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—The bark E. T. G., Capt. Gwynther, which arrived at the Passes to-day, reports that on the 6th of November, when off the Canary Islands, she experienced heavy weather and lost her main-mast.

GEN. GRANT DECLINES.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 28.—The following dispatch has been received in response to an invitation tendering Gen. Grant the hospitalities of this city:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.

To Wilberforce Daniel:

Thanks for invitation of citizens of Augusta. I will not, probably, be able to stop longer than the train may be detained in your city.

U. S. GRANT.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—A special dispatch from Parkersburg, West Va., says William Davis was arrested at Delpre, Ohio, to-day for the murder of Patrick Brennan near Petroleum, West Va., yesterday, whom, it is alleged, he robbed of $150 after killing him. Davis's story is that he was returning from Hughes River, when he met Brennan and two Jackson boys, and he was attacked by them. Brennan knocked him down and jumped on him, and Davis then turned and stuck a pistol against Brennan's body and shot him through the heart, after which he fled. Davis has been identified as having been engaged in several robberies.

LOSS OF A BARK.

NEW-BEDFORD, Dec. 28.—The bark W. H. Thorndike sailed from Port Johnson for Boston on Saturday morning, with 943 tons of coal, and when off Block Island, at midnight, the Captain and pilot, H. S. Brown, of Boston, went below, leaving orders to be called when opposite Cutty Hunk Light. At 3 o'clock they were aroused, and just as they met on the deck the vessel struck on the outer Sow and Pigs Reef, three miles north of the light-ship. She struck several times, then jumped the ledge, and struck on the mud bottom, where she bilged and began to leak. Signals were burned from 3:30 to 5:30 o'clock, but attracted no attention. Finally, the Captain, pilot, and eight others went ashore on Cutty Hunk, and the Captain and pilot were brought to this city by the revenue cutter Samuel Dexter. The vessel will be a total loss. Her value when new was $60,000, and now $33,000. Amount of insurance unknown by Captain.

MILWAUKEE BUSINESS PROSPERITY.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 28.—The *Sentinel* will to-morrow publish a review of the business of the Chamber of Commerce for the year, from which the following data are taken:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	2,378,000	2,944,000
Wheat, bushels	19,025,000	14,858,000
Corn, bushels	1,356,000	817,000
Oats, bushels	1,803,000	1,385,000
Barley, bushels	3,274,000	2,451,000
Rye, bushels	760,000	833,000
Lumber, feet	169,000,000	20,761,000
Live Hogs, head	534,000	....
Cheese, pounds	....	8,790,000
Tobacco, pounds	....	7,277,000

Among the shipments were 752,000 barrels of flour—made here—an increase over last year of 200,000 barrels. The report shows a general increase in all branches of commerce. There has been a falling off in the receipts of dairy products, and a large increase in the receipts of lumber. The receipts of hogs have fallen off, owing to a short crop. A general advance of from 50 to 100 per cent. on the prices of grain and produce is noted.

COLD WEATHER IN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Dec. 28.—At Oxford, Cumberland County, on Friday night, the thermometer fell to 28°, and at daylight yesterday to 35°, below zero—lower than ever known before in that region. Some snow fell to-day, and to-night there is an appearance of rain.

TROUBLES OF AN OPERA TROUPE.

MONTREAL, Dec. 28.—The New-York Standard English Opera Company, after a disastrous week's business at the Academy of Music here, is in financial difficulties. The wardrobes have been seized, and its manager will be capiased by the hotel-keeper where the troupe boarded.

MARRIED BY A LADY IN A CAR.

From the Rochester Union, Dec. 27.

This morning a novel ceremony took place at the Central Depot that was very interesting to those who witnessed it. The St. Louis Express from the East, which should arrive here at 5:15 A. M., was two hours late, and the officers at the depot noticed an old gentleman present who seemed in rather an excitable condition. It was subsequently learned that he was waiting for no less a person than his expected bride, Miss Mary Olcott. It was their intention on the arrival of the train to proceed to the house of the Rev. Mrs. Gardiner, on Jones-street, who was to unite them in marriage, when the happy couple were to leave for Spencerport, where the husband, who stated his name as E. W. Locke, had a pressing engagement this morning. The dilatoriness of the train somewhat disarranged these plans, and instead of the couple going to Mrs. Gardiner's house the reverend lady was brought to the cars. On the arrival of the train the minister and bridegroom, together with Robert Ray, John Stott, and a few other spectators, boarded the car where the bride was. The situation was explained to her, and she consented to have the ceremony performed then and there. One end of the car was cleared and the ceremony took place, Ray giving the bride away while Stott acted as best man for the groom. At the conclusion of the ceremony the happy couple were congratulated and escorted to the Falls train, which conveyed them to Spencerport.

JOE COBURN'S SENTENCE.

From the Auburn Advertiser, Dec. 27.

The Utica *Herald* has the following: "Recently the telegraph announced Gov. Robinson had decided to exercise Executive clemency in the case of no more convicts. Since that announcement the Governor, we are informed on trustworthy authority, has commuted the sentence of Joe Coburn, the notorious prize-fighter, sentenced in New-York to 10 years for murder, to 4 years, which, with deductions for good behavior, will let him out in about two months. Prison discipline is reported to have rested lightly on Coburn's shoulders since he has been in Auburn. His 'hard labor' has consisted principally in valet work for the officers. Why he should not serve his full time at the kind of labor imposed upon other convicts, instead of two years and eight months, is a question of prison discipline under the present régime not easy to answer by the outside world. Perhaps it is a question of the payment of a political debt."

Inquiry at the prison to-day fails to reveal any information concerning the foregoing. Rumors have had Coburn pardoned every day but he is still in prison.

MAINE'S PEOPLE AROUSED

THE PROSPECT OF SERIOUS TROUBLE NOT DIMINISHING.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

of Maine under the firm conviction that thereby the evils now impending will be averted and justice secured. Your Excellency's obedient servants,

CHARLES W. HAYES,	WILLIAM H. SHAILER,
W. E. GIBBS,	H. W. NEELY,
T. D. ANDERSON, JR.,	A. DALTON,
WILLIAM H. FENN,	FRANK E. CLARK,
J. J. CARUTHERS,	HERBERT W. LATHE,
THOMAS HILL,	JAMES MCWHINNIE.
EDWARD J. HINCKS,	

Augusta sends a petition headed by Thomas Lombard, a prominent Democrat, and signed by 102 leading citizens, including three ex-Governors—the Hon. Joseph H. Williams, the Hon. Anson P. Morrill, and the Hon. Selden Connor. Skowhegan sends a petition signed by Judge James Bell and 102 others. Ellsworth sends a petition headed by ex-Attorney-General Emery and Mayor Davis, and signed by 112 prominent citizens. Damariscotta sends a petition headed by B. W. Metcalf, the large ship-builder, and signed by 82 others. Bucksport sends a petition headed by H. D. Hallock, a prominent Democratic lawyer, and signed by 94 others. Bowdoin sends a petition headed by Alonzo Burrinton, and signed by 64 others. Franklin sends a petition signed by Joseph H. West and 25 others.

At a meeting of the citizens of Augusta, Saturday evening, 10 of the number were appointed to co-operate with the civil authorities in measures for preserving peace and for the protection of the city during the present excitement.

BELFAST, Dec. 28.—Gov. Garcelon and Attorney-General McLellan will address the law and order meeting on here Monday evening.

DENUNCIATIONS FROM THE PULPIT.

CLERGYMEN IN AUGUSTA AND PORTLAND DENOUNCING THE GOVERNOR'S DISHONEST COURSE.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 28.—The Rev. H. W. Tilden, Pastor of the Baptist Church, delivered a lecture this evening to a large audience upon the count by the Governor and Council. He thought that partisan utterances from the pulpit were not well, but that in great emergencies like the present it was legitimate for ministers to speak out. Reading from the Constitution and the laws, he maintained that the Governor and Council had trampled upon them, and that they could do so was almost beyond his belief. He blushed now for the first time for the honor of his State. He thought now of her pine trees with sadness, and recalled with regret her noble motto. There was no moral defense for the Governor and Council. He wished to see everything possible done to avert the danger. The question was, Shall we be denied the right of suffrage? But he said "No, never, at whatever cost." The people knew their rights, and would never yield. Mob violence would settle nothing whatever; but open systematic war would, if it must be had.

PORTLAND, Dec. 28.—The Rev. James McWhinnie, Pastor of the Free-Street Baptist Church, preached to-day from the text: "Thou are weight to-day in the balance and found wanting." He said in the course of his remarks, that we have just had an election on the question of fulfilling our promises to those who lent us money to put down the rebellion. The question of public honesty was at stake, and every honest man supposed the election had settled it. But that decision had been set aside by the Governor and Council. "Suppose their decision is allowed to stand through the indifference of the people to insist upon their will as expressed in the election, what is to hinder a usurping Government from defeating the will of the people on other vital questions? I am not speaking as a partisan; you will bear me witness that from this place I have freely denounced the sins of the National Government; but I speak as a minister of the Gospel of honesty and righteousness, and in the name of that Gospel do denounce the crime against honesty and righteousness which our State is now witnessing. Shame on the man who, on the paltry excuse that he has a certificate in his pocket, takes a seat in the Legislature as an officer to which the people have not sent him. I call upon you all as Christian citizens, of whatever name, to rise above all partisanship and insist that, at whatever cost, our elections shall be fair and their decisions inviolable. Let us be indignant at dishonesty everywhere—in our own party as well as elsewhere."

The Rev. H. W. Lathe, Pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, in the course of his sermon to-day said: "If the rights of the citizens of this State are invaded by the Governor, no man desires peace at the expense of righteousness. Every one confesses that the stirring up of passion and the conflict of tongues is bad, but every one knows that there is something even worse than that—submission to evil rule. Moreover, every one who advocates resistance to their rulers now does so for the sake of peace in the future. It is a conflict to-day that there may be well-grounded peace to-morrow."

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—A union prayer-meeting of the different churches to invoke Divine guidance in this time of trouble was held in the Columbia-Street Baptist Church this afternoon, and was largely attended. Services were also held in the Central Congregational Church, where the Rev. George Field delivered an earnest address on the great trouble in Maine.

JUDGE HUMPHREY WRITES GOV. GARCELON.

From the Bangor (Me.) Whig.

SIR: You have seen fit to address a letter especially to the "Democracy of the United States," for the purpose, as you state, of giving an explicit explanation of exactly "what you and your Council did" in the matter of counting the votes for Senators and Representatives, "and why you did it." What you did is matter of history; but a careful examination of your letter, which is not a short one, fails to ascertain "why you did it." Your especial constituents, the people of Maine, to whom your letter does not seem to be addressed, would like to know, and claim that they have the right to know, "why you did" certain conspicuous acts in your late count. They would like to know, and they claim that they have the right to know from you, upon what provision of the Constitution or laws, or upon what decisions of the Supreme Court, you decided the following four or five cases of Representatives:

And first the Skowhegan case. In this case the Republican ticket contained the names of the officers voted for in two columns instead of one. There was no distinguishing mark on the ballot. And yet you have "counted out" these Republican votes, and said to the Republicans of Skowhegan that their voice shall not be heard in the selection of the Representatives from that district. "Why did you do it?" Section 29 of chapter 4, Revised Statutes, a law which has stood for more than a generation, while it provides that no distinguishing mark shall be on a ballot, also provides that no vote shall be rejected on that account after it is received in the ballot-box. This statute has been upheld to the fullest extent by unanimous opinion of the court in Maine Reports, volume 54, page 602. With this law before you, upon what constitutional provisions or for what reason did you disfranchise the Skowhegan Republicans?

Second, the Webster case. As we understand from what you have permitted us to know, the return from that town was in due form. Why was that town thrown out? Report says there was a suspicion that the signatures of the officers thereto were in one handwriting. Did any of the Selectmen make complaint to you that his name had been forged upon that return, and did you thereupon make a full, fair, and exhaustive examination into that matter? You now know that that return was properly signed by all three of the Selectmen. Why did you throw out that town and thereby reverse the result in that district?

Third, the Cherryfield case. You reversed the decision of the voters in that district. It is understood you alleged that one of the town officers of Cherryfield was an alien. How did you know it? Did the return show it, and, if not, by what kind of inquest did you ascertain the fact? And supposing that you had properly ascertained such fact; if an alien, he was still an officer de facto, and it has been fully decided by our courts, by the courts of the other States, and by the Federal courts, "that the acts of an officer de facto are valid when they concern the public, or the rights of third persons, and cannot be indirectly called in question. It is only in a suit against him that his right can be questioned." (Hooper vs. Goodwin, 48 Me., p. 79, and Dane vs. Derby, 54 Me., p. 95.) Why did you disfranchise the Republicans of Cherryfield?

Fourth, the Farmington case. It is understood that the returns from that town show some four more ballots than votes for Representatives. Suppose the Selectmen made the slight mistake of counting among the ballots for Representative a ballot with the name of the Representative candidate stricken out, by what requirement of the Constitution are you directed or permitted to disfranchise almost a thousand voters in the Town of Farmington? Did it not clearly appear from the returns who had the majority of votes in that town, and just what that majority was? You throw out the vote of Farmington, and the people of Maine want to know "why you did it."

It is said that the results in other districts had been changed on various technicalities, but it is evident that but for the four cases above particularly referred to, the Democracy would not have been "counted in" to a quorum of the House of Representatives. Does this fact furnish the real reason and grounds for the decisions in the four above-mentioned cases, or is the real reason involved in the following utterances of one of the distinguished members of your Council, to wit: "The time has come in the history of our country when politics are reduced to an absolute science. The sharpest men enter the field, and those who cheat most succeed best!" If not, the people of Maine have a right to know, and demand to know, on what grounds of law these decisions were made.

Again, why did you throw out the vote of the City of Portland? Was there not a return made from that city duly signed? Suppose that that return set forth two or even more votes as "scattering," was it for that reason any more difficult to determine from the return "who appeared to be elected"? Do you intend to say that if the vote of a great city is practically unanimous, but if the Warden and Clerk of a single ward therein, either by accident or design, return two votes to the City Clerk as scattering, that for that reason all the voters in such city should be disfranchised? How could you say, with such a return before you, that nobody appeared to be elected?

There are other points connected with your count which require to be explained, but your answer to the foregoing questions is first awaited.

S. F. HUMPHREY.

BANGOR, Dec. 24, 1879.

SOLON CHASE'S VIEWS.

CHASE'S MILLS, Dec. 23.

To the Editor of the Bangor Commercial:

Your note requesting my views on "counting out" and "counting in," is received. Thus far only the Governor and Council have acted. In acting according to the strict letter of the law, the Governor and Council may have overlooked the common law which is founded on common sense and justice, and which is in the head of every honest man. This common law is the shield and sheet-anchor of our liberties, and can't be winked out of sight. If the Greenbackers had carried the House and Senate on the face of the returns and the Republicans had had the Returning Board, and they had done just what the Governor and Council have done, how we would have howled, and it is no wonder the Republicans howl.

The legislation of the Republican Party has been most villainous—has robbed the producer to enrich the bondholder, and we have made our gains by showing this robbing. It is only by honesty and devotion to our principles that we can hope to make gains in the future. The Greenback members of the Legislature are honest men, too honest to stay in the old parties, and now have a duty to do. That duty is to deal out even-handed justice. As there are a large number of vacancies in the Legislature, justice to the people demands that these vacancies be filled as soon as may be, so that the whole State be represented in the business of legislation. In settling contested seats, technicalities must not stand in the way of equities. Nothing short of even-handed justice will satisfy fair-minded men. The Greenback axe must hew to the line, and let the chips fall where they will. The Greenback Party will be responsible for the acts of the Greenback Legislature. A majority of the men who hold certificates as members of the Legislature are Greenbackers. These men are the jury to review the action of the Governor and Council, and can go behind returns. If the verdict of that jury is hawk-eyed and made up according to the logic of eight to seven, it will be a scorpion-bite to the rag baby. If that jury metes out equal and exact justice to all men, it will be a feather in the cap of the Greenback Party of Maine. To resist the Governor and Council until their action has been reviewed by the Legislature is resistance to the constituted authorities. The findings of the Governor and Council are binding for the time being. An attempt to set aside the decisions of the Governor and Council by force is revolution. Lawless force, no matter from what source it comes, cannot usurp the place of authority clothed with the forms of law. If the Constitution leaves open a chance to "count in" men who are not elected, the Greenback Legislature should provide a way to remedy that defect. The partisans of one of the old parties say only justice has been done. The others say 'tis revolution. "Counting out" is no novelty to either of the old parties. This time that Democratic bull has gored the Republican ox, and that alters the case. The people are waiting to see "them steers" pull.

SOLON CHASE.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS'S VIEWS.

The Boston *Traveller* asked Mr. John Quincy Adams for his views respecting the action of Gov. Garcelon, of Maine, and he replied: "The Governor was bound to execute the spirit of the law rather than the letter. Had he done that he would have satisfied the people of his State without distinction of party, and his own conscience. As it is he has made a fatal mistake, a sad blunder, one that will have an injurious effect upon the political party to which he belongs. I am surprised that Gov. Garcelon should have allowed himself to be influenced into such action. He must have had very bad counsel for it. If the members of the Legislature who have been wrongfully counted in, to the exclusion of those actually elected by the people, will follow the advice of Mr. Wilder Farley, of Newcastle, the affair will be settled at once. They had better decline to take their seats, or at least resign them, when convinced that their opponents obtained more vote at the polls than they did. That would be the fair and manly course to pursue, and justice would then be done, even if the strict letter of the law was not complied with. If I had been a candidate and received a certificate of election to the Legislature when I was certain that my opponent obtained more votes than myself, I would sooner cut my hand off than take the proffered seat. I should feel that I was taking what did not belong to me."

UNFORTUNATE MRS. LYONS.

HANDSOMELY DRESSED AND REFINED, SHE REACHES THE TOMBS PRISON.

Elizabeth Lyons, an elderly, lady-like person, who wore a costly satin dress, a richly-embroidered mantle, and fantastically-arranged head-dress, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. She admitted that at times her mind wandered, but this occurred only when upset by the officiousness of strangers. Her story, she said, was too long and exciting to go into in detail, but she consented to say that she was born in England and that her parents were wealthy. Twenty-five years ago she was married to a Capt. Thornhill, of her Majesty's Navy, who subsequently took part in the naval charge at Lucknow. Shortly after that battle her husband and Capt. Peel, who had led the charge, died of fever, and she was left alone in India. The loss of her husband and the troubles which she subsequently experienced are to some extent the cause of her present misfortune. In her wanderings she met Capt. Lyons, her present husband, who is now running a steam-boat between San Francisco and Victoria. She came to New-York three months ago for the benefit of her health, and has received since regular monthly remittances from her husband. She had a quarrel with the managers of a hotel in Forty-second-street some weeks ago, and left there without paying $4 she owed them. Because of this they kept her trunk containing her linens and extra clothing. She next stopped at No. 64 Second-avenue, and left there because of annoyances. She owed $1 when she left there, but she intends to pay these little bills, she says, when her next remittance comes.

The officer said that Mrs. Lyons had applied for a night's lodging in a private residence on West Fifty-first-street, and that he was called in to arrest her because she refused to leave.

Mrs. Lyons denied that she refused to go, but admitted that she was anxious to be left there for the night, because it was a respectable place, and having no money she did not know where to go and be safe. She was committed for examination as to her sanity. In the prison she became greatly excited, and characterized her incarceration as an unparalleled outrage.

ROBBING A SAILOR.

John Ford, 23 years old, of No. 215 West Nineteenth-street; Richard Hawkins, 41 years, of No. 177 Worth-street; Albert Stassman, 21 years, of No. 217 Broome-street; Michael Nolan, 23 years, of No. 57 Oliver-street; James Garry, of No. 165 Chatham-street; James Gilligan, of No. 16 East Fifteenth-street; Thomas Bayley, of No. 4 James-street, and Joseph B. Delehanty, of the same address, were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on charge of robbing Thomas Brady, mate of the ship Anna Huse, at No. 4 James-street, a resort kept by Thomas F. Bayley, who is said to be a rich man. While the prisoners were in the dock, an Italian bone-picker, who was also a prisoner, accused Ford of picking his pocket. All but Delehanty, Garry, and Gilligan were held in $2,000 bail each, except Bayley, who was held in $500 bail, his mother becoming his surety. Ford was held in $1,000 bail, additional, to answer the charge of robbing the Italian.

REPENTED OF THEIR LIBERALITY.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, Dec. 27.

A rather peculiar case was tried before Justice Peck yesterday. A short time ago the wife of John Schmitz, a Bohemian laborer, lost a wallet containing $585, in the Eighteenth Ward. Two boys, accused of finding and concealing the money, were arrested, but while the case against them was pending, a man named W. Kelly informed the Eighth Precinct Police that he had found the money, and was anxious to return it to the owner. Mr. Schmitz was notified, and, it is claimed, in the exuberance of his joy at finding the lost treasure, he declared his willingness to give the honest finder a reward of $100, and Police Sergeant Keegan, in the presence of a number of witnesses, presented Kelly with that amount, and returned the remaining $485 to the owner. Schmitz and his wife seem to have regretted their liberality, and brought an action against Sergt. Keegan and Kelly to recover $100, claiming that they did not consent to so large a reward. A large number of witnesses, on examination, testified that both Schmitz and his wife had repeatedly expressed their willingness to pay a reward of $100 before Mr. Keegan turned the money over to Kelly, and on their evidence the case was decided in favor of the defendants.

A SPIDER'S WAR DANCE.

Dr. Philip S. Baker, of Asbury University, read a paper upon "Playfulness," at a meeting of the Indiana College Association, in Indianapolis, on Friday last, in the course of which he related the following curious stories about bees and a spider: "A good friend, on the accuracy of whose observation I can depend, informed me that one day one of his workers flew into the hive bearing a little pellet of something with which she and her companions played much as young kittens do with a ball of yarn. A gentleman one day noticed a large spider conducting herself in a very peculiar manner, which he soon interpreted to be intense fear for an immense wasp, the spider's natural enemy. The spider was evidently trying to escape, but was compelled to stand on guard. The fight was watched with exceeding interest, and at last, by some good and rare fortune, the spider made a telling attack and killed her enemy. As soon as she became conscious she was out of danger, she performed the most amusing motions—a war-dance, perhaps—seemingly indicative of great glee."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A dispatch from Palestine, Texas, says that an incendiary fire yesterday morning destroyed the entire west side of the public square and block north of the square. The loss is estimated at $50,000; insurance, $18,000. During the progress of the fire the prisoners in the jail attempted to escape, but their plans were frustrated.

WHAT AMERICA SPENT AT PARIS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Commissioner-General McCormick has completed a list of all expenditures upon the part of the United States at the Paris Exposition, and the same will be sent to Congress by the Secretary of State. Of the two Congressional appropriations, amounting together to $190,000, the Commissioner-General reports an unexpended balance of between $10,000 and $11,000.

MORTALITY IN KENTUCKY PRISONS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—A Frankfort (Ky.) special dispatch to the *Enquirer* says the death-rate at the State Penitentiary is increasing. There were five interments from there yesterday, and many are sick in the hospital. A man named Nichols, who was serving out a life sentence, died to-day. The Kentucky Legislature meets next Wednesday, and it is thought it will have to provide a new prison grave-yard.

FEVER ON SHIPBOARD.

NEWPORT, Dec. 28.—The bark Zingarella, for Boston, from Bissao, west coast of Africa, with a cargo of palm-nuts and hides, has arrived here. The crew are down with the coast fever and unable to do duty.

THE LUNGS are strained and racked by a persistent Cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs.—*Advertisement.*

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints, relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Proprietors, Fifth-Avenue Hotel Building, and 6th-av., corner 39th-st.; also No. 132 Thames-st., Newport, R. I.—*Advertisement.*

WHAT'S THE BEST DISINFECTANT and remedy for skin irritations and defects? GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c. —*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Hypophosphites
Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility.—*Advertisement.*

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"VERZENAY"
&
"EXTRA QUALITE SEC."
Superior to any Champagnes imported into this country.
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent in the United States and Canada.

Happy New Year!—If you wish beautiful Toilet Slippers, with Boots, Shoes, Gaiters—suitable gifts for the holidays—patronize MILLER & CO., No. 26 West 14th-st.

A Sure Remedy for Lung Diseases
And symptoms of consumption is Philline' "Palatable" Cod Liver Oil, in combination with Phospho-Nutritine. Astonishing results. All druggists. Depot, 2 Platt-st.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

DIED.

BARNES.—At her residence, in this City, No. 11 St. Luke's-place, Leroy-st., on Thursday, Dec. 25, CATHERINE BARNES, daughter of the late William Barnes, Sr.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton-st., Monday, Dec. 29, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

DUNKIN.—Dec. 26, 1879, THOMAS J. DUNKIN, aged 68 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 302 East 51st-st., on Monday, the 29th inst., at 12 M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

FRASER.—At the Windsor Hotel, Dec. 27, ALEXANDER FRASER, aged 68 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Ann's Church, 12th-st., near 4th-av., on Monday, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

GOULD.—Suddenly, in Chicago, on Saturday, Dec. 27, M. BROOKS GOULD, only son of John P. and Caroline E. Gould.

Funeral in Cincinnati.

HACKETT.—On Friday morning, 26th inst., the Hon. JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder of the City of New-York.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 10 A. M., from Trinity Chapel. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

HEWLETT.—At Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, on Sunday, Dec. 28, JACOB C. HEWLETT, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from St. John's Church, on Wednesday, at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Woodbury Station for the train leaving Long Island City at 10 o'clock.

HUYLER.—On the 28th inst., JAMES S. HUYLER, JR., in the 30th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Mott-av., between 138th and 139th sts., on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M.

KNAPP.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on the morning of Dec. 26, SUSAN, wife of the late Bradford Knapp.

Funeral services Monday, Dec. 29, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 90 Lafayette-av.

LAUNY.—Thursday morning, Dec. 25, at his late residence, No. 66 Greene-av., Brooklyn, GRASSET LAUNY, in the 76th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, 29th, at 2 o'clock.

McMURRAY.—On Saturday, Dec. 27, HARRIETT JANE, daughter of W. H. and Isabella McMurray, aged 4 years and 5 months.

OSGOOD.—On Thursday, Dec. 25, NATHANIEL H. OSGOOD.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 34 West 25th-st., on Monday, Dec. 29, at 3 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

SCHAUS.—On Friday morning, Dec. 26, of diphtheria, in her 16th year, KATHARINE DE NISE, daughter of Wilhelm Schaus.

Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Transfiguration, 29th-st., on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Sunday, Dec. 28, WILLIAM SMITH, aged 73 years.

His relatives and friends, the members of the John Street M. E. Church, and the Board of Managers of the Methodist Episcopal Church Home, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Home, West 42d-st., near 8th-av., on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

WARNER.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, 26th inst., CHARLOTTE STRONG, widow of the late Hiram W. Warner.

The funeral service will be held at her late residence, No. 533 Madison-av., on Monday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

WEBB.—On Saturday, Dec. 27, 1879, at his residence, Passaic, N. J., JAMES A. WEBB.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, Passaic, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock. Train leaves New-York 1:45.

WODELL.—Dec. 28, DELIGHT, eldest daughter of Walter Wodell, aged 14 years.

Prayers at her late residence, No. 200 West 53d-st., Monday, Dec. 29, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Duchess County.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 5 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Germanic, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 4:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Algeria, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 5 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Richmond, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 9 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Herder, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 6 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Republic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 6 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Circassia, via Glasgow; and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Main, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Havti and Colombia leave New-York Dec. 30. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New-York Dec. 30. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York Jan. 2. The mails for Havana leave New-York Dec. 31 and Jan. 3. The mails for St. Lucia, Dominica, Martinique, Barbados, and Trinidad direct leave New-York Dec. 31. The mails for Bermuda leave New-York Jan. 1. The mails for Mexico, via New-Orleans, leave New-York Jan. 1. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Jan. 17. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Jan. 13. THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1879.

BANGS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 739 and No. 741 Broadway,
Will sell
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29, 30, and 31, at 2:30 P. M., ENGLISH LIBRARY BOOKS, Standard and Valuable Works in HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, THEOLOGY, and a superb set of BOYDELL'S SHAKESPEARE, in 9 vols., folio.

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NEW PATTERNS, ORIGINAL DESIGNS,
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Broadway cars pass the door.

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Nos. 836 and 838 Broadway.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public.—[illegible] Building, No. 205 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 27.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MONDAY, Dec. 29—A. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-House on Saturday last, shows a decrease in all the averages, with the exception of circulation, in which there is a slight increase. The changes were a loss of $4,056,400 in deposits, of $2,204,700 in specie, of $513,900 in loans, and of $459,700 in legal tenders, and a gain of $81,000 in circulation. The movement for the week results in a decrease of $1,644,300 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $200,350 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Dec. 20.	Dec. 27.	Dec. 28, 1878.
Loans	$275,596,100	$277,109,600	$248,038,200
Specie	43,633,200	41,428,500	33,614,100
Legal tenders	12,548,400	12,088,700	45,797,100
Deposits	246,118,900	242,062,600	203,200,700
Circulation	23,641,900	23,722,600	18,979,700

And the following the relation between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$43,633,200	$41,428,500	Dec. $2,204,700
Legal tenders	12,548,400	12,088,700	Dec. 459,700
Total reserve	$56,181,600	$53,517,200	Dec. $2,664,400
Reserve required	61,529,650	60,615,350	
Excess of reserve over legal requirements	1,656,850	$2,901,850	Dec. 1,644,300

The Money market, as usual near the close of the year, when active preparations are making to meet the semi-annual interest and dividend disbursements, worked closely. The highest rate paid for call loan accommodations on pledge of ordinary Stock Exchange collaterals was one-sixteenth of 1 ⅌ cent, per diem and interest. The ruling rates were 6@7 ⅌ cent. on stocks, and 5@6 ⅌ cent. on Government securities. In the discount market, prime names ranged from 5 to 6½ ⅌ cent, according to the date of maturity. The Treasury will to-day begin the January interest disbursements, the amount due on the public debt on the 1st inst. being about $18,600,000. These payments will, of course, tend to restore ease to the Money market, and the ballot obtains that in a few days lower rates will prevail.

The foreign advices reported the London market comparatively quiet. British Consols and United States bonds advanced ¼ ⅌ cent. for the former and ½ ⅌ cent for the latter on the week's transactions. American railway securities were in the main strong and higher, with an advance in prices of ½ to 3 ⅌ cent. The Bank of England discount rate remains 3 ⅌ cent. The bank lost £278,000 bullion for the fiscal week ending Wednesday, the proportion of its reserve to liabilities being 45 ⅌ cent, against 47½ ⅌ cent the previous week. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany for the week showed a decrease in specie of 840,000 marks.

In the Sterling Exchange market the nominal asking rates remained unchanged throughout the week, and closed, as they opened, at $4 82 for 60-day bills and $4 84½ for demand. Free concessions were made on actual transactions, especially for short-sight sterling, which, together with the unusually large supply, heavily pressed for sale during the week. The supply of commercial bills is quite large, and bankers seem disposed to draw liberally, so that an advance in quotations is not anticipated in the immediate future, the indications being more favorable to a reduction in rates.

Government bonds were active, especially for 4s, 4½s, and 5s, but no changes of importance in prices were recorded. Some large amounts of the issues mentioned were taken for the account of savings banks and other institutions as well as for individual capitalists. Railroad mortgages were less active than for some time past. The principal dealings were in Erie consolidated Fifths and Seconds, Kansas and Texas, Chesapeake and Ohio, Boston, Hartford and Erie, and C., C. and I. C. issues. The last named advanced sharply on the decision rendered by Judge Hunt in favor of the company, but the improvement was not fully maintained at the close, a fair advance in the general list was equal to ½@2 ⅌ cent. State bonds were dull and presented no special features of interest.

On the Stock Exchange the intervention of the Christmas festivities resulted in a very sensible decrease in the volume of business, the holiday season having been very liberally observed by the speculative fraternity; but while the dealings were not large, the tone of the market was decidedly strong and the general tendency was toward a higher range of quotations. The grangers shares were firmly held, and advanced steadily on reports of increased earnings, closing at the best figures of the week. There was considerable activity in the coal stocks, and, under purchases for both the long and short accounts a material advance in prices resulted, which was well maintained to the close. Among the trunk line shares Erie was most prominent, the speculation therein having been favorably affected by the publication of the annual report, which shows the finances of the company to be in a much better condition than had been anticipated. The widest fluctuations were in the South-Western stocks, the St. Louis and San Francisco issues leading in point of activity, and showing an advance on the week of from 2 to 7 ⅌ cent. In the late dealings there was a slight reaction, owing to the close working of the Money market, but the general list at the close was strong in tone.

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Saturday, Dec. 20.	Monday, Dec. 22.	Closing Dec. 26, 1879.
U. S. 6s 1881, coupon	104	104	104
U. S. 4½s 1891, coupon	105½	105½	105½
U. S. 4s 1891, coupon	103½	103	103½
New-York Central	136	137	137
Erie	41	41	41
Erie, Preferred	75	75	75
Lake Shore	103½	103½	103½
Michigan Central	91	91	91
Illinois Central	97	97½	97½
Chicago and Alton	106	106	106
Chicago and Alton, pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	106	106	106
Chicago and Northwestern	41½	42½	42½
Chicago and Northwestern, pref.	84	84½	84½
Rock Island	111	111	111
St. L. and San Francisco	21	23	23
St. L. and San Francisco, pref.	40	45	45
Pacific Mail	34½	34½	34½
Mariposa	10	10	10
Mariposa, preferred	25	25	25
New-York Elevated	122	120	120
Metropolitan Elevated	93	93	93
Manhattan Elevated	55½	56	55½

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 27.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
New-York Central	139	139¾	139¾	140
Harlem			142	145
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	140	140	140	140¼
New-Haven and Hartford			250	260
Erie	41	40¾	41	41¼
Erie, Preferred	75	74¾	75	75¼
Ohio, Bur. and Quincy	139¼	139¼	139¼	139¾
Canton			55	60
Fort Wayne			110½	111
Chicago and Alton	41	40¾	41	41¼
Illinois Central	97½	97½	97½	98
Chicago and Alton			106	110
Chicago and Alton, pref.	111	110¾	111	112
Erie, Preferred	75	75	75	75¼
Lake Shore	103½	103½	103½	103¾
Michigan Central	91	90¾	91	91¼
Michigan Central, Preferred			100	101
Milwaukee and St. Paul	71	70¾	71	71¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul, pref.	90	89¾	90	90¼
Del., Lack. and Western	95½	95	95	95½
New-Jersey Central	30½	30	30½	30¾
Hud. and Hudson Canal	41	40¾	41	41½
Pittsburg, Ft. W. and Chicago	106	101½	101½	102
Pittsburg, Ft. W. and Chicago, pref.	130	130	130	130½
Michigan Central	93¼	93¼	93¼	93½
Chic., St. Paul and Minn.			46	46½
Union Pacific	83½	83½	83½	83¾
Union Pacific, 1st mortg.			110	112
C., C., C. and I.	90½	90½	90½	90¾
C., C., C. and I., Preferred	93	93	93	93½
Hannibal and St. Jo.	31½	31½	31½	31¾
Hannibal and St. Jo., pref.	70	70	70	70½
Ohio and Mississippi	38½	37	37½	38
Ohio and Mississippi, pref.			70	80
St. Louis and S. F.			41½	42
St. Louis and S. F., pref.	40	40	40½	40
St. Louis and S. F., 1st pref.	80	80	80	80½
Missouri, Kan. and Texas	35	30½	31½	32
Iron Mountain	46	44½	46	46½
Louisville and Nashville	87½	86½	87	87½
Northern Pacific	31½	30½	31½	32
Northern Pacific, pref.	85½	85½	86	86½
Western Union	100½	100½	102	102½
A. and P. Telegraph	42½	42½		42½
Quicksilver	34½	34½	34½	35
Quicksilver, pref.	20½	20½	17½	20
Cleveland and Pitts.	60	60	60	65
Pacific Express	84	84	80	85
Wells, Fargo and Co.			102	103
American Express	57	57	56	57½
United States Express			42½	43
New-York Elevated	122	120	120½	122
Metropolitan Elevated			119	118
Manhattan Elevated	55½	56	55	55½

* Ex dividend.

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$6,590,820
Corresponding week last year	5,555,858
Since Jan. 1, this year	340,006,878
Corresponding period last year	295,998,864

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$8,554,865
Corresponding week last year	6,996,771
Since Jan. 1, this year	848,491,371
Corresponding period last year	841,128,260

Imports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$91,916
Corresponding week last year	612,019
Since Jan. 1, this year	14,290,382
Corresponding period last year	17,064,360

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$1,517,875
Corresponding week last year	1,251,751
Since Jan. 1, this year	11,208,876
Corresponding period last year	95,592,158

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$70,552
Corresponding week last year	3,461,649
Since Jan. 1 this year	27,079,476
Corresponding period last year	66,106,760

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in the issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Latest Earnings Reported.	
	Week or Mo.	1879.
Ala. & Gr. South	October	$46,046
Albany & Susq.	October	114,959
Atch. Top. & S. F.	2d wk Dec.	170,500
At. & Dan.	October	68,498
Atl. & Pac.	2d wk Dec.	16,955
Atlantic, Miss. & O.	October	206,306
Bur. C. Rap. & N.	2d wk Dec.	37,330
Bur. & Mo. R. in Neb.	October	848,432
Burl. & Mo. R. in Iowa	2d wk Dec.	17,766
Carolina Central	October	85,480
Central Pacific	November	1,467,000
Ches. and Ohio	October	175,859
Chicago & Alton	2d wk Dec.	137,109
Chic., Bur. & Q.	October	1,709,951
Chic. & East Ill.	2d wk Dec.	18,753
Chic., St. L. & N. O.	2d wk Dec.	237,000
Chic., St. Paul & Kan.	2d wk Dec.	180,527
Chic., St. P. & Minn.	2d wk Dec.	1,187,000
Chic., St. P. & Minn.	2d wk Dec.	28,729
Cleve., Mt. V. & D.	2d wk Dec.	7,703
Col., Chic. & I. C.	2d wk Dec.	103,756
Del., L. & W.	October	1,439,000
Denver & R. G.	2d wk Dec.	74,000
Dubuque & S. City	2d wk Dec.	1,400
Flint & Pere Mar.	November	115,000
Frank. & Kokomo	October	8,429
Ind., Bloom. & W.	2d wk Dec.	140,000
Grand Trunk	Wk end. Dec. 13	189,209
Great Western	Wk end. Dec. 13	105,978
Hannibal & St. Jo.	2d wk Dec.	44,479
Houston & Texas C.	3 weeks Nov.	301,131
Illinois Cen. (Ill.)	November	474,000
Illinois Cen. (Iowa)	November	137,211
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	2d wk Dec.	13,848
Int. & Gt. North	2d wk Dec.	56,713
Louis., Cin. & Lex.	October	105,741
Louis. & Nashv.	2d wk Dec.	187,000
Louis., New Alb. & Chic.	November	40,000
Mobile & Mont.	October	56,658
Mo., Kan. & Texas	2d wk Dec.	92,879
Mobile & Ohio	3d wk Dec.	76,220
Nashv., Ch. & St. L.	October	169,908
N. Y. & Canada	October	60,040
N. Y., Pa. & N.	October	1,713,697
Northern Pacific	2d wk Dec.	97,408
Ogd. & Elizabeth	2d wk Nov.	41,237
Ohio & Mississippi	2d wk Dec.	77,266
Pennsylvania	November	3,181,907
Phila. & Erie	October	352,000
Phila. & Reading	October	1,426,676
Rich. & Danville	2d wk Dec.	73,000
Sangamon & Bar.	October	203,010
St. L., A. & T. H.	2d wk Dec.	28,873
St. L. & S. F. (Main)	2d wk Dec.	12,840
St. L. & S. F. (Br.)	2d wk Dec.	1,800
St. L. & San Fran.	2d wk Dec.	18,478
St. L. & S. E.	2d wk Dec.	54,000
St. L. & T. H.	2d wk Dec.	19,628
St. Paul & C. City	2d wk Dec.	23,410
Scioto Val.	October	28,000
Southern Minn.	October	27,247
Tol., Peoria & War.	2d wk Dec.	29,290
Union Pacific	November	1,241,889
Wabash	4th wk Nov.	125,000

The Directors of the East River Savings Institution announce that interest at *Five ⅌ cent* per annum has been declared on sums of $3,000 and under, and at *Four ⅌ cent.* on the amount exceeding that figure, payable after Jan. 10.

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 27.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	11 1-16	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	139¾
Boston Water Power	10	Eastern R.R.	77
Atch. & Top. in Trust	41½	Pueblo & Arkansas Valley	2
Atch. & Top.	41½	Calumet & Hecla	360
Atch. & Top.	41½	Copper Falls	4½
Atch. & Top.	41½	Quincy	125
Eastern R. R.	81½	Franklin	28½
Hartford & Erie	8½	International	6½
Atch. & Pueblo R. R.	12½	Pewabic	60
Boston & Albany R. R.	97½	Quincy	80
Boston & Maine R. R.	115½	Ridge	6½
Bos. & Me. in Nash.	130½	Silver Islet	21½
Cht., U. Dub. & Mich.	45½		

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 2,986 bales; gross, 2,986 bales; exports, the week, coastwise, 3,446 bales; foreign, 3,392 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; last evening, 600 bales; stock, 97,692 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 11¾@12¼c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 2,469 bales; gross, 4,419 bales; exports to Great Britain, 697 bales; to the Continent, 1,772 bales; coastwise, 975 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 70,828 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅛@11¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅛@11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞@11c.; net receipts, 1,079 bales; gross, 1,524 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,000 bales; coastwise, 307 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 56,580 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 15,440 bales; gross, 16,620 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,000 bales; to France, 1,628 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 301,713 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 27.—Cotton—No market until Monday; net receipts, 716 bales; gross, 716 bales; sales, none; stock, 52,973 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 27.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11⅛c.; receipts, 1,177 bales; shipments, 3,801 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 114,664 bales.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 27.—Wool—The market was quiet, but the sales were quite large for the holiday week; medium Wools were held firm, with no disposition to make concessions, while fine Wools were dull and easier. The following are the sales: Fine Delaine, 12c. in Boston; 37c. in Ohio; 40c. in Michigan; 45c. in Vermont; 50c. in Ohio; 60c. in Vermont; 65c. in Ohio; 75c. in Vermont; 80c. in Ohio; 85c. in Vermont; 90c. in Ohio; 95c. in Vermont; $1 in Ohio; $1 05 in Vermont; $1 10 in Ohio; $1 15 in Vermont; $1 20 in Ohio; $1 25 in Vermont; $1 30 in Ohio; $1 35 in Vermont; $1 40 in Ohio; $1 45 in Vermont; $1 50 in Ohio; $1 55 in Vermont; $1 60 in Ohio; $1 65 in Vermont; $1 70 in Ohio; $1 75 in Vermont; $1 80 in Ohio; $1 85 in Vermont; $1 90 in Ohio; $1 95 in Vermont; $2 in Ohio; $2 05 in Vermont; $2 10 in Ohio; $2 15 in Vermont; $2 20 in Ohio; $2 25 in Vermont; $2 30 in Ohio; $2 35 in Vermont; $2 40 in Ohio; $2 45 in Vermont; $2 50 in Ohio; $2 55 in Vermont; $2 60 in Ohio; $2 65 in Vermont; $2 70 in Ohio; $2 75 in Vermont; $2 80 in Ohio; $2 85 in Vermont; $2 90 in Ohio; $2 95 in Vermont; $3 in Ohio; $3 05 in Vermont; $3 10 in Ohio; $3 15 in Vermont; $3 20 in Ohio; $3 25 in Vermont; $3 30 in Ohio; $3 35 in Vermont; $3 40 in Ohio; $3 45 in Vermont; $3 50 in Ohio; $3 55 in Vermont; $3 60 in Ohio; $3 65 in Vermont; $3 70 in Ohio; $3 75 in Vermont; $3 80 in Ohio; $3 85 in Vermont; $3 90 in Ohio; $3 95 in Vermont; $4 in Ohio; $4 05 in Vermont; $4 10 in Ohio; $4 15 in Vermont; $4 20 in Ohio; $4 25 in Vermont; $4 30 in Ohio; $4 35 in Vermont; $4 40 in Ohio; $4 45 in Vermont; $4 50 in Ohio; $4 55 in Vermont; $4 60 in Ohio; $4 65 in Vermont; $4 70 in Ohio; $4 75 in Vermont; $4 80 in Ohio; $4 85 in Vermont; $4 90 in Ohio; $4 95 in Vermont; $5 in Ohio; $5 05 in Vermont; $5 10 in Ohio; $5 15 in Vermont; $5 20 in Ohio; $5 25 in Vermont; $5 30 in Ohio; $5 35 in Vermont; $5 40 in Ohio; $5 45 in Vermont; $5 50 in Ohio; $5 55 in Vermont; $5 60 in Ohio; $5 65 in Vermont; $5 70 in Ohio; $5 75 in Vermont; $5 80 in Ohio; $5 85 in Vermont; $5 90 in Ohio; $5 95 in Vermont; $6 in Ohio; $6 05 in Vermont; $6 10 in Ohio; $6 15 in Vermont; $6 20 in Ohio; $6 25 in Vermont; $6 30 in Ohio; $6 35 in Vermont; $6 40 in Ohio; $6 45 in Vermont; 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$27 05 in Vermont; $27 10 in Ohio; $27 15 in Vermont; $27 20 in Ohio; $27 25 in Vermont; $27 30 in Ohio; $27 35 in Vermont; $27 40 in Ohio; $27 45 in Vermont; $27 50 in Ohio; $27 55 in Vermont; $27 60 in Ohio; $27 65 in Vermont; $27 70 in Ohio; $27 75 in Vermont; $27 80 in Ohio; $27 85 in Vermont; $27 90 in Ohio; $27 95 in Vermont; $28 in Ohio; $28 05 in Vermont; $28 10 in Ohio; $28 15 in Vermont; $28 20 in Ohio; $28 25 in Vermont; $28 30 in Ohio; $28 35 in Vermont; $28 40 in Ohio; $28 45 in Vermont; $28 50 in Ohio; $28 55 in Vermont; $28 60 in Ohio; $28 65 in Vermont; $28 70 in Ohio; $28 75 in Vermont; $28 80 in Ohio; $28 85 in Vermont; $28 90 in Ohio; $28 95 in Vermont; $29 in Ohio; $29 05 in Vermont; $29 10 in Ohio; $29 15 in Vermont; $29 20 in Ohio; $29 25 in Vermont; $29 30 in Ohio; $29 35 in Vermont; $29 40 in Ohio; $29 45 in Vermont; $29 50 in Ohio; $29 55 in Vermont; $29 60 in Ohio; $29 65 in Vermont; $29 70 in Ohio; $29 75 in Vermont; $29 80 in Ohio; $29 85 in Vermont; $29 90 in Ohio; $29 95 in Vermont; $30 in Ohio; $30 05 in Vermont; $30 10 in Ohio; $30 15 in Vermont; $30 20 in Ohio; $30 25 in Vermont; $30 30 in Ohio; $30 35 in Vermont; $30 40 in Ohio; $30 45 in Vermont; $30 50 in Ohio; $30 55 in Vermont; $30 60 in Ohio; $30 65 in Vermont; $30 70 in Ohio; $30 75 in Vermont; $30 80 in Ohio; $30 85 in Vermont; $30 90 in Ohio; $30 95 in Vermont; $31 in Ohio; $31 05 in Vermont; $31 10 in Ohio; $31 15 in Vermont; $31 20 in Ohio; $31 25 in Vermont; $31 30 in Ohio; $31 35 in Vermont; $31 40 in Ohio; $31 45 in Vermont; $31 50 in Ohio; $31 55 in Vermont; $31 60 in Ohio; $31 65 in Vermont; $31 70 in Ohio; $31 75 in Vermont; $31 80 in Ohio; $31 85 in Vermont; $31 90 in Ohio; $31 95 in Vermont; $32 in Ohio; $32 05 in Vermont; $32 10 in Ohio; $32 15 in Vermont; $32 20 in Ohio; $32 25 in Vermont; $32 30 in Ohio; $32 35 in Vermont; $32 40 in Ohio; $32 45 in Vermont; $32 50 in Ohio; $32 55 in Vermont; $32 60 in Ohio; $32 65 in Vermont; $32 70 in Ohio; $32 75 in Vermont; $32 80 in Ohio; $32 85 in Vermont; $32 90 in Ohio; $32 95 in Vermont; $33 in Ohio; $33 05 in Vermont; $33 10 in Ohio; $33 15 in Vermont; $33 20 in Ohio; $33 25 in Vermont; $33 30 in Ohio; $33 35 in Vermont; $33 40 in Ohio; $33 45 in Vermont; $33 50 in Ohio; $33 55 in Vermont; $33 60 in Ohio; $33 65 in Vermont; $33 70 in Ohio; $33 75 in Vermont; $33 80 in Ohio; $33 85 in Vermont; $33 90 in Ohio; $33 95 in Vermont; $34 in Ohio; $34 05 in Vermont; $34 10 in Ohio; $34 15 in Vermont; $34 20 in Ohio; $34 25 in Vermont; $34 30 in Ohio; $34 35 in Vermont; $34 40 in Ohio; $34 45 in Vermont; $34 50 in Ohio; $34 55 in Vermont; $34 60 in Ohio; $34 65 in Vermont; $34 70 in Ohio; $34 75 in Vermont; $34 80 in Ohio; $34 85 in Vermont; $34 90 in Ohio; $34 95 in Vermont; $35 in Ohio; $35 05 in Vermont; $35 10 in Ohio; $35 15 in Vermont; $35 20 in Ohio; $35 25 in Vermont; $35 30 in Ohio; $35 35 in Vermont; $35 40 in Ohio; $35 45 in Vermont; $35 50 in Ohio; $35 55 in Vermont; $35 60 in Ohio; $35 65 in Vermont; $35 70 in Ohio; $35 75 in Vermont; $35 80 in Ohio; $35 85 in Vermont; $35 90 in Ohio; $35 95 in Vermont; $36 in Ohio; $36 05 in Vermont; $36 10 in Ohio; $36 15

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

There was no business transacted at the Exchange on Saturday, Dec. 27. The total sales of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Dec 27, was $314,600, as against $191,690, the figures for the week previous.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the current week at the Exchange, the following auctions sales of City real estate are announced:

Monday, (Monday,) Dec. 29.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, M. D. Grillon, Esq., Referee, of the two three-story brown-stone-front dwellings, with lots, each 16.7 by 100.5, on West 53d-st., north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av. Also, similar sale, Joseph S. Auerbach, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.11, on West 110th-st., north side, 325 feet east of 7th-av. Also, similar sale, A. H. Wagner, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot, 17 by 100.11, No. 109 East 121st-st., north side, 124 feet east of 4th-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, P. J. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.6 by 98, on Avenue A, east side, 25.6 feet north of 79th-st.

By D. M. Seaman, foreclosure sale, H. Falco, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on East 114th-st., south side, 155 feet west of 4th-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, A. H. Alker, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 99.11, No. 235 East 126th-st., north side, 165 feet west of 2d-av.

Tuesday, Dec. 30.

By Lentmayer & Freedman, public auction sale, of a plot of land 72 by 275 by — by 250, on Railroad-av., west side, running through to Bronx River, and south of West-st.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, William V. Leary, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick houses, and four five-story brick buildings, with five lots, each 25 by 87.6, Nos. 263 to 273 Broome-st., south-east corner of (Nos. 34 and 36) Allen-st.; also, similar sale, S. W. Holcomb, Esq., Referee, of two five-story brick buildings, with lots, each 23 by 98.9, Nos. 338 and 340 East 34th-st., south side, 125 feet west of 1st-av.; also, similar sale, G. F. Hawes, Esq., Referee, of eight acres of land on Locust-av., west side, adjoining the lands of John Ryer, deceased, 24th Ward.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, G. V. N. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick front building, with lot 16.8 by 92, No. 41 West 18th-st., north side, 301.8 feet east of 6th-av.; also, similar sale, Patrick H. Jones, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 15.1 by 100, No. 330 2d-av., east side, 46.8 feet north of 19th-st.

By Louis Meeks, foreclosure sale, R. E. Robinson, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with plot of land 42.8 by about 155, Nos. 519 and 521 Greenwich-st., west side, running through to (Nos. 519 and 521) Washington-st., near Spring-st.; also, similar sale, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone dwelling, with lot 22 by 103.3, No. 16 East 74th-st., south side, 266 feet east of 5th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Edward M. Burghard, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 19.6 by 65.9, No. 151 Macdougal-st., west side, 58.10 feet north of Amity-st.

By Ring & Walls, foreclosure sale, Erastus F. Brown, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame building, with lot 20.3 by 100, No. 110 10th-av., east side, 23.3 feet south of 17th-st.; also, similar sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a two-story frame dwelling, with two lots, each 25 by 100, on West 77th-st., north side, 200 feet west of 10th-av., and four lots, each 25 by 100, on West 78th-st., south side, 225 feet west of 10th-av.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame dwelling, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East 74th-st., south side, 348 feet east of Avenue A.

By Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, Charles G. Dahlgren, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 317 East 79th-st., north side, 225 feet east of 2d-av.

By Scott & Meyers, foreclosure sale, John L. Southerland, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame dwelling, with lot 50 by 100.5, No. 212 East 93d-st., south side, 160 feet east of 3d-av.

By Horatio Henriques, foreclosure sale, John D. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 199.10 by 89 by 16.1 by 191.4 by 100, on 7th-av., east side, block front between 136th and 137th sts.

Wednesday, Dec. 31.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, A. H. Alker, Esq., Referee, of the six-story brick building, with lot 25.9 by 74.8, No. 127 Rounton-st., south side, 108 feet east of Chrystie-st.

By Horatio Henriques, foreclosure sale, Frank A. Ransom, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick buildings, with lots each 21.6 by 97, Nos. 816 and 818 6th-st., south side, 65 feet west of Lewis-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, F. B. Van Vorst, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 194.5 by 75 by 100 by 90.8, on Spring-st., south side, block front between Worth and Thomas sts. Also, similar sale, G. F. Hawes, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on Willis-av., west side, 25 feet north of 144th-st.; also, four lots, each 25 by 100, on Willis-av., east side, 50 feet north of 144th-st.

Friday, Jan. 2.

By Van Tassell and Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a two-story frame dwelling, and one-story frame stable, with plot of land 99.11 by 235, on 5th-av., north-west corner of 135th-st.

Saturday, Jan. 3.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 27 Carmine-st., north side, 100 feet west of Bleecker-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, William H. Rose, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 83 by 62.5 by 75 by 118 by 84 by 58.2, south-east corner of High Bridge-st., 23d Ward.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, William H. Ricketts, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 200, on Grand-av., south-east corner of Buchanan-place, West Farms.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Dec. 27.

Broome-st., Nos. 362, 364, and 366: Amelia De Graw to Benjamin S. Clark; 1-5 interest	$4,000
Speyter, Duryea and Fort Morris Railroad: a. of about 1 acre, Catharine A. Beekman and others, Executors, &c., to the New-York City and Northern Railroad Company	1,450
23d-st., No. 112 West: Sarah Spencer to John W. Wolfe	40,000
45th-st., No. 21 East: Charles P. Hemenway and others, Trustees, &c., to Elizabeth A. Strong	27,000
15th-st., No. 317 East: A. G. Beardslee, Referee, to Edward G. Jackson, Jr.	8,500
Wall-st., Nos. 53 and 55: Henry Suydam and others to Eugene O'Sullivan	80,000
Cushing-slip, No. 24: Henry Offerman and wife to Caroline A. Offermann	17,800
Lexington-av., n. w. corner of 106th-st., 175x100.11, 4 interest: John H. Deane and wife to William A. Caldwell	10,012
Second-av., w. s., 24th Ward: Lots Nos. 54, 55, 59, and 100: Sarah F. Ames and husband to Emilie Hesse	1,500
Lexington-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 54th-st., 50x70: Archibald G. King, Executor, &c., to Ann Wilkens	nom.
Broadway, n. w. corner of 54th-st., 51.11x59.4x irregular: H. J. Brooks and wife to Ira D. Brown, in interest	8,000
30th-st., s. s., 320 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x98.9: William F. Esterbrook and wife to Emily D. Johnson	nom.
Same property: Seth M. Johnson to William F. Esterbrook	nom.
30th-st., s. s., 153.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x98.9: Emily D. Johnson and husband to Octavia Esterbrook	1,200
30th-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.8x98.9: Edwin B. Morgan and wife to George Bowdoin, Trustee, &c.	nom.
53d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16x100.5: Edward T. Lowe and wife, and another to Martha J. Whitney	19,000
47th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 20x100: Peter A. Welck and wife to Jean F. Rothmann	2,800
97th-st., s. s., 207.9 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x100.5: Cornelius W. Lowder and wife to James D. Wilson	23,000
113th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x100.5: Anthony Mowbray and wife to Emma A. Fuller	4,100
101st-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x100.11: Fire House Hesitation Company to C. H. Schultheis	10,000
110th-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 100x100.11: John H. Deane and wife to Elizabeth Moulton	18,000
125th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x99.11: Christopher Sweeny and wife to Noah P. Sweeny	4,161
8th-av., w. s., 50.11 ft. s. of 93d-st., 49x100: Thomas F. Medley and wife to John O'Connor	12,000

ISLAND RECORDED.

Everdell, William, Jr., to Hinds, Ketcham & Co., No. 104 Fulton-st., 3½ years, for annual rent of	$3,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Aston, R., and wife to the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank: s. e. corner of Grand and Attorney sts. 3d mortgage	$3,585
Beach, Harriet E., and others to St. Luke's Hospital: Nos. 272, 276, and 274 South-st., 3 years	18,000
Beard, Marian A., and others to Edward Winslow, n. s. South-st., s. of Governeur-slip, 3 years	12,000
Dodge, May C., and husband to T. P. L. Goddard and others, Trustees, &c.: s. s. 82d-st., w. of 5th-av., instalments	20,000
Dunn, Sarah A., and husband to Lucy D. Minor, Administratrix, &c.: s. s. 50th-st., w. of Lexington-av., 3 years	10,000
Ingraham, Elizabeth P., to Catharine A. Coe, Administratrix, &c.: s. s. 34-st., s. of 138th-st., 2d mortgage, 3 years, total	500
Mead, Eleanor J., to Emily Ashmun: n. s. 123d-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 years	3,000
Meeker, Elizabeth, and husband to J. H. Deane: s. s. 110th-st., s. of Lexington-av., 3 months	3,400
Mowbray, Anthony, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company: s. s. 97th-st., w. of Madison-av., two mortgages, 1½ years, total	42,500
O'Connor, J., to T. P. Medley: w. s. 8th-av., s. of 93d-st., 3 years	7,000
Schnering, William, and wife to A. L. Shipman, Executor, &c.: s. s. 114th-st., w. of 3d-av., two mortgages, 3 years, total	5,000
Schultheis, C. H., to the Home Insurance Company: n. s. 106th-st., w. of 10th-av., 1 year	5,000
Strong, Elizabeth A., to G. F. Hemenway and others, Trustees, &c.: s. s. 45th-st., w. of Madison-av., 3 years	15,000
Treat, Theodore F., and wife to Abby S. Tuttle: s. s. 111th-st., w. of 4th-av., 3 months	5,000
Wenig, J. J., and wife to the Manhattan and Produce National Bank: s. e. corner of Grand and Greene sts., 3 years	2,700
Wheat, D. C., and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society: s. s. 85th-st., w. of 11th-av., 3 years	15,000
Wolfe, J. W., or heirs (mortgagee): No. 113 West 23d-st., 3 years	25,000

RECORDED ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Jackson, M. H., to William Palmer	$10,000
Klein, Elizabeth, to J. S. Kleinh	550
Lozier, Nicholas, to S. Merthew and others	.....

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A valuable plot of 12,000 square feet on a corner on Weaver, below Canal-st., with a walkland at 100 feet depth. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 64 Wall-st.

HARLEM.—PORTER & CO., NO. 175 EAST 125th-st., sell, rent, collect, and take entire management of property.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE FOR MANUFACTORIES, CHEMICAL WORKS, &c.—Blocks of lots, with bulk-head water-front on Newtown Creek, adjoining New-York and Brooklyn.
R. A. YOUNG, Engineer, &c., No. 20 Exchange-place.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFULLY-FURNISHED apartment, with kitchen, in the Knickerbocker. No. 3 West 14th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 507 AND 509 BROADWAY, store, basement, and sub-basement, 50x200; modern building, with steam for hoisting and heating; now offered at reduced rent; immediate possession; will be divided if required. Apply to
HORACE B. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NEW DWELLINGS AT LAUREL HILL, LONG ISLAND.—For sale or to let very low; stand or horse cars; fare, 5 cents.
R. A. YOUNG,
No. 20 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

PHELPS, STOKES & CO.,

J. N. PHELPS,
JAMES STOKES,
ANSON PHELPS STOKES, **BANKERS,**
NO. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

IN DOLLARS, FOR USE IN UNITED STATES, CUBA, &c.
IN POUNDS STERLING, AVAILABLE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, ALSO,
TRAVELERS' CREDITS AND
CIRCULAR NOTES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—Holders of Bonds secured under mortgage of Oct. 1, 1856, to J. F. D. Lanier, Trustee. Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of the provisions in that behalf contained in the mortgage, bondholders may be The Indiana Central Railway Company, by J. F. D. Lanier, Trustee, and bearing date Oct. 1, 1856, the undersigned, The Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, as the legal successor of the said The Indiana Central Railway Company, the successor of said mortgagor, and as present owner of the premises thereby mortgaged, having elected to exercise the option reserved by said mortgage and the bonds secured thereby, to pay and discharge such bonds as be hereinafter mentioned, will, on the day for payment of the next semi-annual instalment of interest, viz., on the 1st day of January, 1880, pay, in such discharge, the principal sums and accrued interest to the time of such payment, of each and all of the outstanding bonds of the said The Indiana Central Railway Company, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and amounting to $666,500, or thereabouts, issued under or secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.

Holders of such Bonds and the Interest Coupons appertaining thereto are hereby notified to present the same for payment as aforesaid, at the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York City, where payment will accordingly be made.

This notice is given under and in pursuance of the order of Mr. Justice Harlan, made in the suit pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, of James A. Roosevelt and William R. Fosdick against the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, dated Oct. 14, 1879, as well as under and in pursuance of the powers contained in the Mortgage and Bonds above described, in respect to paying off and discharging such Bonds before maturity.

New-York, Oct. 25, 1879.
THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
By BENJAMIN E. SMITH, President.
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, WILLIAM R. FOSDICK, } Receivers, &c.

Davison, Mich., Dec. 6, 1879.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of the terms of a Trust Deed executed to the undersigned, by the JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD COMPANY, as Trustees for the holders of bonds issued thereunder, bearing date May 2, A. D. 1870, the following bonds of said company, bearing even date with said deed of trust, and payable at the Ninth National Bank, in New-York City, on the first day of July, A. D. 1890, have been drawn by lot, by the undersigned, for payment, viz.: Bonds numbered 262, 900, 613, 675, 321, 781, 499, 560, 715, 636, 840, 134, 188, 865, 444, 674, 318, 391, 879, 888, 645, 800, 417, 892, 8, 370, 318, 744, 583, 668, 81, 802, 832, 1, 600, 601, 52, 317, 497, 578, 290, 566, 580, 578, 292, 626, 49, 496, 52, 714.

The bonds so drawn and bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York City, or at the Atlantic National Bank, in Boston, on the 2d day of January, 1880, during business hours. The holders thereof, or any of them, are requested to present them at said time and place for payment, and are hereby notified that thereafter each of said bonds will cease to bear interest.

J. N. DENISON, J. P. JOY, } Trustees.

St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk R. R. Co.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

DUE 1917.

Issued at $12,000 per mile of completed road; $10,000 each per mile already paid in on stock subscriptions and expended in construction.

Principal and interest payable in New-York, coupons April and October.

We offer a balance of $500,000 of these bonds at 90 and interest, reserving the right to advance price without notice, and recommend them as a safe investment.

AMERMAN & BURWELL, Bankers,
NO. 16 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,

Bankers,
NO. 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.....LONDON
Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN

SINKING FUND 6s,

DUE 1929.

FOR SALE BY

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,

No. 31 Nassau-st.

EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY'S STOCK

FOR SALE,

KIRKLAND & MILLIKEN,
47 WILLIAM-ST.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 PINE-ST., N. Y.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM, New-York, Dec. 18, 1879.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

SMALLEY & HONE,

MEMBERS OF NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
BROKERS
NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Buy and sell on Margins or for Investors.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, New-York, Dec. 26, 1879.
THE BONDS OF THE CLEVELAND, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, dated Jan. 1, 1859, and due 1st of January next, will be paid at maturity, on behalf of said company, by MESSRS. GRANT & ATKINS No. 18 Broad-st.
M. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF MAINE

6 PER CENT. BONDS,
PAYABLE IN 1889.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
PAYABLE IN 1892.

BROOKLYN CITY

5 PER CENT. BONDS,
PAYABLE IN 1916.

CINCINNATI CITY

6 PER CENT. BONDS
PAYABLE IN 1905.

FOR SALE BY

Daniel A. Moran

27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CLINTON, Iowa, Dec. 1, 1879.
THE CLINTON WATER-WORKS COMPANY, of Clinton, Iowa, hereby gives notice that all of its bonds dated July 1, 1874, and all of its bonds dated Jan. 1, 1876, principal and interest will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York, on July 1, 1880, and interest will cease after that date.
T. G. WESTON,
Treasurer of Clinton Water-Works Company.

NOTICE.
The First National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., located at Hackensack, in the State of New-Jersey, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.—Dated Oct. 10, 1879.
A. D. BROWER, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL CLAIMS not presented to L. R. ALEXANDER, Receiver of Columbia Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., on or before Dec. 31, 1879, will be forever barred in manner provided by the original order of court of June 2, 1879.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 24, 1879.
NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. COUPONS,
SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD COUPONS.
All due on Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., corner Wall and Broad sts., New-York.
W. BARNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR WATER AND MINING COMPANY, No. 31 BROAD-ST., New-York, Dec. 22, 1879.
DIVIDEND NO. 23.
The Excelsior Water and Mining Company will pay a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on Jan. 5. The transfer-books will close on the 31st inst.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ROCKAWAY RAILROAD Coupons, due Oct. 1, 1879: Atlantic Avenue Improvement Certificate Coupons, due Oct. 1, 1879; Jamaica and Brooklyn Turnpike Bonds; Great Neck Branch Railroad Coupons, both due Nov. 1, 1879, will be paid on presentation at the banking-house of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New-York, on and after Dec. 30, 1879.
J. S. SHAW,
Receiver, Long Island Railroad Company.
LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 20, 1879.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the stock of this company will be paid on the 20th day of January, 1880, and a dividend of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE on the stock of the L. E. and M. N. Railroad, held in trust, will be paid at the same time. The transfer-books will be closed on the 31st of December, and reopened on the 20th day of January, 1880.
A. TOWNE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., New-York, Dec. 18, 1879.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1880, at our office here.
The transfer-books will close Jan. 5, at 2 P. M., and reopen Jan. 16.
H. S. PARSONS,
Assistant Secretary.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 10 BROADWAY, New-York, Dec. 26, 1879.
COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1880, ON $2,000,000 of Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds, known as "The Hannibal and St. Joseph issue," and $1,200,000 bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, (Cameron Branch,) will be paid on and after the 2d of January, 1880, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.
JOHN A. HILTON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, New-York, Dec. 20, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1880, until which date the transfer-books will be closed.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

OFFICE FRANKFORT AND KOKOMO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 2 PINE-ST., New-York, Dec. 26, 1879.
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1880, ON the bonds of the above company will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1880, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
H. M. HOXIE,
Vice-President and General Manager.

[No. 964.] THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 22, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1880. The transfer-books will remain closed until the date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON AND HENDERSON RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1871, GALVESTON, Dec. 20, 1879.
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1880, ON the bonds of the above company will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1880, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
H. M. HOXIE,
Vice-President and General Manager.

DAVING NATIONAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 18, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable the second (2d) day of January, 1880. The transfer-books will remain closed.
GEO. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 24, 1879.
SIXTIETH DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1880, free of taxes.
J. H. EVERHITT, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 18, 1879.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF (3½) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Jan. 2, 1880.
OLIVER P. BERRY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 20, 1879.
A DIVIDEND OF 4 PER CENT., FREE OF tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1880.
RICHARD KING, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE LAFAYETTE MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY OF LEAVENWORTH, KAN., No. 52 BROADWAY, ROOM 13 and 14, New-York, Dec. 18, 1879.
DIVIDEND NO. 4.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF CENTS per share (par value $10,) on the capital stock, payable on Friday, Jan. 2, premium, at the office of the company. Transfer-books will close on Saturday, Dec. 27, and reopen Saturday, Jan. 3, 1880.
Statement of the financial condition of the company:

Cash Capital		$100,000 00
Nov. 1, 1879—Balance surplus account		22,556 60
Dec. 1, 1879—Net earnings for month of November		$236,786 84
Less cash in construction account, new furnaces, ore kiln, &c.	8,648 85	13,085 00
		$135,651 60
Dividend of 7½ per share, 200,000 shares		15,000 00
Leaving cash balance, Dec. 1, 1879		$135,651 60

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1879.
NOTICE.—COUPONS DUE THE FOLLOWING Bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of Messrs. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 53 William-st., New-York:
Chicago and Milwaukee First Mortgage.
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Second Mortgage.
Alabama Central First Mortgage.
Dubuque and Sioux City First Mortgage.
Chicago and Pacific First Mortgage.
Dubuque and Dakota First Mortgage.
Joliet Steel Company First Mortgage.
Joliet Steel Company Second Mortgage.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, New-York, Dec. 16, 1879.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company will be paid on and after the 24 day of January next, at the Central Trust Company, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York, to the stockholders of record on the 23d inst. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 23d inst. and reopened on the morning of the 24 of January next.
JOHN E. BODY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
BANK OF AMERICA, New-York, Dec. 19, 1879.
The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Friday, Jan. 2, 1880.
The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 2, 1880.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1879.
THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½,) free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after January, 1880. Transfer-books will close 24d inst. till that date.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND MANITOBA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1880, on the first mortgage bonds of this company, also on the $700,000 issue of mortgage bonds of the first division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, will be paid by the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, on presentation, on and after Jan. 2, 1880, at the office of the company, No. 65 William-st., New-York.
J. S. KENNEDY & CO., Fiscal Agents.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF New-York, New-York, Dec. 24, 1879.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND A HALF (3½) PER CENT., free from all taxes, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1880.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the morning of Monday, Jan. 5, 1880.
ED. SKILLIN, Cashier.

OSWEGO RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU-ST., ROOM No. 3, New-York, Dec. 18, 1879.
THE INTEREST COUPONS MATURING Jan. 1, 1880, of the first mortgage bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.
HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1879.
The Board of Trustees of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable Jan. 2, 1880.
The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 27 to the day of payment.
WILLIAM R. BURKE, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17, 1879.
THE BODIE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY has declared Dividend No. 4, of Fifty Cents per share, payable at the office of LALDLAW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York, Dec. 18, 1879, on all stock issued from the New-York Transfer Agency.
Transfer-books close on the 20th inst. and reopen 3d proximo.
WM. H. LENT, Secretary.

NATIONAL HIDE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, Dec. 23, 1879.
FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable free of tax, on the 2d of January, continuing each Wednesday-for-both will be closed.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 24, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on and after Friday, Jan. 2, 1880.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 4, 1880.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 19, 1879.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has been declared, payable to stockholders, on and after the 2d day of January, 1880.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2 BROAD-ST., New-York, Dec. 27, 1879.
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1880, UPON the bonds of the above company will be paid, on and after Jan. 2, 1880, on presentation at this office.
C. LITTLEFIELD, Treasurer.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 19, 1879.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of 5 per cent free of tax from the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1880.
E. M. NEWELL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE
MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION
have directed interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all larger sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1880, PAYABLE on and after the THIRD MONDAY of JANUARY.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal and receive interest the same as a deposit.
EDWARD SCHELL, President.
C. F. Alvord, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 124TH-ST. AND 3d-AV.—The Trustees have directed that the usual semi-annual interest be allowed on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws and regulations of the bank, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $2,000 and under, and FOUR PER CENT. on the excess over $2,000, payable on and after the 20th day of January, 1880. Interest not called for will be credited as a deposit of Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
JOHN B. ALLEN, President.
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

EDWARD A. REID, ADAM HARKNAM, } Vice-Presidents.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 88 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
THIRTY-NINTH INTEREST DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20, on all sums of $5 and upward which have been on deposit for the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1879.
Interest will be credited as an original deposit, and if not withdrawn, will be entitled to interest from Jan. 1, 1880.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday and Saturday from 10 to 7. Bank-book in English, German, and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

63D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

East River Savings Institution,

No. 3 CHATHAM-ST., New-York, Dec. 27, 1879.
Interest for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1879, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under, and at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. on the excess, has been declared, and will be payable after Jan. 16, 1880.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
CHARLES A. WEEKES, President.
CHARLES A. WEEKES, Secretary.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 20 Union-square, has declared a dividend, payable Jan. 19, 1880, to the depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1879, viz., at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on sums of $5 and

POLITICAL FACTS AND TALK

THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

WHY IT IS PROPOSED TO HOLD AN EARLY CONVENTION—THE STATE AND NATIONAL ISSUES—THE OFFICERS TO BE NOMINATED—DELEGATES TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—The conference of the Republican State Committee, on Tuesday, will be attended, probably, by most of the members. The purpose of the leaders in the party is to call "an early convention," and Wednesday, Feb. 25, is very likely to be fixed on. There may, however, be some opposition to so early a day. There are some Blaine men who begin to signify their dissatisfaction at such apparent haste, and even among the advocates of Gen. Grant's renomination some conservative feeling is manifested, to the effect that it would be wise to proceed with greater deliberation. As it is the design not only to select the delegates to represent the State at Chicago, but also to nominate the State ticket—Judge of the Supreme Court and Auditor-General—and, also, to name an Electoral ticket, the convention will be one of more than ordinary importance, and it must be confessed that there will be barely enough time for the issue of the call, the responsive issues of the County Committee calls, and the meeting of the County Conventions between Dec. 30 and Feb. 25. There are a few counties whose custom it is to choose their State Convention delegates a year ahead, among them, in this section of the State, being Berks and Bucks, which are, therefore, already provided for, but generally there will be either a County Convention, or at least a meeting of the County Committee.

There will be, however, no very deep interest attending the nomination of the State ticket. The vacant place on the Supreme Bench caused by the death of Judge Warren Woodward is now filled by Gov. Hoyt's appointee, the Hon. Henry Green, of Easton, and, following the customary etiquette, Judge Green will receive, without contest, the nomination for a full term by election. This will leave only the Auditor-Generalship for possible contest, and the names of only two gentlemen appear to be canvassed. One of these is Mr. J. A. M. Passmore, of Schuylkill County, who was beaten for the place in 1877 by the present incumbent, Mr. Schell, Democrat. Mr. Passmore is in the field, and will certainly have the support of a few counties, including Schuylkill, its neighbor, Lebanon, and perhaps Chester, of which he is a native. But there are several reasons why Mr. Passmore will not be nominated. One of these is that as Judge Green is from the eastern part of the State, the west demands the other candidate; and the other reason is, simply that the convictions of the leading men of the party are in favor of Mr. John A. Lemon, of Blair County, who will, in all probability, be the candidate. He is now a member of the State Senate, (his term, however, expiring with 1880, so that his successor must be chosen next November,) from the Blair and Cambria District, which, though it has been Democratic on strict party lines, Mr. Lemon has been repeatedly able, by his personal popularity, to carry. He will be found to have, when the convention assembles, a large majority of the delegates, and the certainty of this may deter Mr. Passmore's friends from anything more than a formal effort.

As to the Presidency, there can be no doubt of the purpose to make Pennsylvania lead off for Gen. Grant, emphatically. This the undenied object of the early convention, the assembling of which, however, sooner than usual, is not a plan recently formed; it had been decided upon several weeks before the arrival of Gen. Grant within the borders of the State. There is not, apparently, any opposition of moment to the programme, which Senator Cameron and the other leaders announce. When the convention assembles there can hardly be more than a very slight protest, if any. And yet it is true that there is not an extraordinary enthusiasm in regard to the matter. There are some Republicans, still, who prefer Senator Blaine; there are some who are opposed to anything which Senator Cameron favors, and there is a still larger number who would rather wait a while longer before committing themselves, though they at present see no more judicious or desirable nomination than that of Gen. Grant. Some of the counties composing certain Congressional districts will name their own delegates to Chicago, the State Convention being expected to accept the selections and place them in the list of the full delegation. This will be done largely in the eastern section of the State—in Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Bucks, at least—and whoever is thus chosen is not likely to be thrown out by the State Convention, though their predilections as to the Presidency will be closely scanned. At Cincinnati, in 1876, two locally-chosen delegates from the Chester and Delaware district—Messrs. Futhey and Darlington—demanded the right, after two ballots, (in which, with the remainder of the State's representatives, they supported Hartranft,) to act independently, thus breaking up the "unit" vote of the delegation. Mr. Futhey boldly claimed the right of individual action, and the convention, by a close vote, sustained him. Senator Cameron, no doubt, recalls the incident, and will see that his delegation this time is a unit, not only by instruction, but in composition.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

BRIGHT REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS FOR 1880—THE EFFECT OF DEMOCRATIC BROKEN PROMISES.

RALEIGH, Dec. 27.—An impression exists at home and abroad that North Carolina, politically speaking, is in much better condition than any other Southern State. Considering the probability that the Old North State will not fall in line with the so-called solid South next year, a statement of its vote, beginning with the year 1868, and a review of the political situation, will be of interest at the present time.

The Republican Party was first organized in this State on the 27th of March, 1867. The election of that year, upon the question of calling a convention under the Reconstruction acts, was not contested; but the election in April, 1868, upon the ratification or rejection of the new Constitution, was hotly fought, and was the first exhibition of the Republican strength. The vote was 92,000 Republican and 73,000 Democratic. In November following, Gen. Grant received 96,000 and Seymour 84,000 votes. In 1870 the Democratic vote was 86,000 and the Republican 83,000. This decrease of 13,000 in the Republican vote was due directly to the terror inspired by the Kuklux during 1869 and 1870. In 1871, upon the question of calling a convention to amend the Constitution, the Republican vote was 95,000 and the Democratic vote 86,000. The Kuklux had, in the meantime, been put down; hence, the Republican increase of 13,000 votes over the vote of 1870. In 1872, at the August election for Governor, the Republican vote was 98,000 and the Democratic 96,000. In 1876 the Republican vote for Governor was 110,000, and the Democratic 123,000. These elections show an increase of 17,000 Republican votes in eight years. The vitality of the party shown by these votes, when the record of the Republican Legislature at its sessions in 1868, 1869, and 1870 is considered, is remarkable. This Legislature was overwhelmingly Republican, and was composed of entirely new men. Appropriations to the amount of $13,000,000 in State bonds were made in aid of several railroads. The bonds were quickly sold and the money was speedily squandered by the railroad officers. Of course, the railroads were left unfinished. The expenses of the State Government were trebled. Taxation was trebled also. Added to these causes of discontent were the Kuklux outrages and murders, and the military movement of Gov. Holden to put down the Kuklux, which failed through the intervention of a Federal Judge. Consequently, at the August election, in 1870, the Republicans were badly beaten, and the new Legislature impeached and convicted Gov. Holden. The State was most infamously gerrymandered for the Legislature and for Congress. In 1874 the Civil Rights bill, as passed by Congress, drove off thousands of white Republicans and paralyzed the party in the State. In 1875, the Democrats, by the grossest fraud, obtained a majority of the convention called to amend the State Constitution. The amendments to the Constitution were submitted to a vote of the people at the Presidential election in 1876, and ratified. The management of the campaign in 1876, by Col. Thomas B. Keogh, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, was all that could have been desired, but in five of the eight Congressional districts weak and unpopular candidates were nominated. On this account the general campaign in these districts was not as effective as it would have been with able and strong candidates. There were bitter feuds in the party, and several Republican leaders not only did not render any service during the campaign, but acted in such a manner that their influence and example were against the success of the party. Then there was great hostility to the Republican Party on account of the enforcement of the Internal Revenue laws in the western portion of the State. This feeling was at white heat in 1876, and all efforts to cause a reaction were unavailing. In 1876, in every county west of Raleigh which contained a large white Republican vote, the Republicans lost votes as compared with 1872. From Raleigh to the sea-shore the Republicans made gains in almost every county. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks the Republicans increased their vote in 1876 12,000 over that of 1872. Last year there was no organized campaign in this State, but the result showed that the party is on the alert, and can be rallied in all its strength whenever it is necessary. Large gains were made in the Legislature, and two Congressional Districts that were Democratic in 1874 and 1876, elected Republicans.

The Democratic majority in 1876 being 13,000, an examination of the facts will show the reasons upon which is based the opinion that there is an even chance for the Republicans next year.

First.—In 1876, Gov. Vance was the most popular and powerful leader in the Democratic Party. He thoroughly aroused his party, and created more enthusiasm than any other dozen Democratic leaders could have done. His personal popularity and his canvass made him, at least, 15,000 votes stronger than any other Democrat that could have been nominated. Had he not been a candidate for Governor in 1876, Settle and Hayes would have carried the State by a small majority. Gov. Vance is now in the United States Senate, and, therefore, there will be no such campaign next year as there was in 1876, and the Republicans will gain accordingly.

Second.—In 1876, the drift of public sentiment and the hard times were against the Republican Party, and everything was in favor of the Democrats. The situation is now reversed. The change in public sentiment is in favor of the Republican Party, and the prosperous times, following the resumption of specie payments, make every thinking man feel kindly disposed toward the Republican Party.

Third.—The Democrats have now been in power in the lower house of Congress for five years, and have had control of the Senate since last March. During all this time, the Democrats of the House have not dared to pass a bill repealing the Internal Revenue laws. The people begin to understand that the Democrats have trifled with them and inflamed their passions against the Republicans for this system of taxation, and yet the Democratic House does not come to their relief. Had the House passed a bill repealing the internal revenue system, and the Senate, when Republican, had defeated the bill, or if the President had vetoed the bill after it had been passed by a Democratic House and Senate, the responsibility for the continuance of this system would have been placed upon the Republicans. As it is, the Democrats bear the burden.

Fourth.—The expenses of the State Administration under Govs. Vance and Jarvis have exceeded that under Gov. Brogden. There has been neither retrenchment nor reform since Gov. Vance went into office on Jan. 1, 1877.

Fifth.—The stealing of power from the many and placing it in the hands of the few, by depriving the people of the right to elect the Commissioners who levy the county taxes and spend the money thus raised, by depriving the people of the various townships of their right to elect Justices of the Peace, school committeemen, and township officers, by authorizing the Legislature to create new offices and elect the persons to fill them, and by the useless multiplication of offices, merely to pension favorites who are unable otherwise to make a living, all tend to increase the Republican vote next year.

Sixth.—The amount of money raised last year for State purposes was $536,000. Of this amount $414,000 was spent in aid of railroads. The Republicans will oppose any further appropriations for this purpose, and will advocate the leasing of the Penitentiary and the convicts to the highest bidder, which would probably pay $100,000 into the State Treasury each year, leaving only $22,000 to be raised by taxation for State purposes. The sum of $414,000 each year is spent in the middle and western portions of the State. The Eastern people derive no advantage from this immense outlay, except such as may result from the increased valuation of property along the line of the railroads. Consequently, these people are becoming restless under the policy of railroad subsidies, and are vehemently opposed to the further expenditure of $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 to extend railroads to the Tennessee line. This issue will make votes for the Republicans in the eastern counties, and will not drive off a Corporal's guard in the centre and west.

The Hon. Ralph P. Buxton, who has been Judge of the Superior Court for many years, will probably be the Republican nominee for Governor. He is a man of ability, of unquestioned integrity, and a sound Republican. He is thoroughly known in every county of the State, and is stronger than his party. He was re-elected Judge in 1874, in a district that was largely Democratic. Judge Buxton would unite the party throughout the State, and would make a vigorous and determined fight. In an interview, the *Judge gave it as his opinion that the Republican* Party in this State is stronger than in 1868, and that they will carry the State at the next election. The Democrats have been so profuse in their promises of reform, and have fallen short in so many particulars, that the people desire and intend to have a change. The Judge also said that he would make the canvass if nominated.

There is no doubt that there has been a considerable change in North Carolina, in favor of the Republican party, since 1876. The Democratic papers acknowledge this fact and say that the Democrats can only carry the State by the best nominations and the hardest work. The selection of Col. Thomas B. Keogh as Secretary of the Republican National Committee is construed by the Democrats to mean that the Republicans will have all the assistance necessary to carry the State. The best feeling prevails among the Republicans, and they will do all that men can do to redeem their State.

A SHIPWRECKED CREW.

RESCUED FROM THE NORWEGIAN BARK VENERATA.

The Norwegian bark Vegar, Capt. Olsen, which arrived at Quarantine yesterday, had on board the crew of the Norwegian bark Venerata, which was abandoned on Nov. 17, in latitude 37° and longitude 14° 30'. Capt. Olsen reports sailing from Oporto on Nov. 11. On the seventh day out a sailing vessel, evidently in distress, was observed, and the Vegar approached her. The stranger, which proved to be the Venerata, was lying low in the sea and appeared to be sinking. The Norwegian flag reversed, as a signal of distress, was flying at her mizzen-gaff. When the Vegar was close to the other vessel her main yards were backed, and she lay to, while Capt. Olsen signaled the master of the distressed bark that he would receive the crew on board if it was necessary for them to leave their vessel. Capt. Petersen, of the Venerata, and his men then abandoned her in a boat, saving nothing but the ship's papers and instruments and a few articles of clothing. When last seen the wreck appeared about to sink. Capt. Petersen reported that he sailed from Newcastle, England, on Oct. 27. Favorable weather was experienced while the vessel was passing down the English Channel. Intending to cross by the middle passage, the Captain headed south-west, and when about 200 miles off the Spanish coast a violent south-east gale set in. The sails were furled, but a heavy sea was running, and the bark's cargo, which consisted of iron, strained her sides badly as she labored among the uneven waves. The seams began to open, and a dangerous leak was sprung. Although the crew went to the pumps immediately, it was impossible for them to free the hold from water. The men kept at work all night, but the leak was still gaining on them slowly. The heavy seas breaking over the sides made it extremely difficult for the sailors to hold their positions at the pumps. This condition of affairs lasted all day on the 16th. On the following day the crew were almost exhausted from hard work, while the iron cargo of the vessel threatened soon to carry her to the bottom of the ocean. The appearance of the Vegar was hailed with joy, and that vessel, attracted by their signal of distress, soon came up to them, and the entire crew was rescued. They will come up to the City and apply to the Norwegian Consul for assistance to-day. The lost bark belonged at Arundel, and registered 385 tons, according to American measurement. She was launched in June, 1872.

The Austrian bark Isaac, which arrived from Plymouth yesterday, was 56 days in making the passage. A south-east hurricane set in on Nov. 8, in latitude 35° and longitude 28°, and lasted for 32 hours. The main-topmast, with the spars, sails, and rigging attached, was lost. While a jury topmast was being rigged, the progress of the bark was slow. The schooner Lexington, which arrived from Montego Bay, Jamaica, yesterday, lost her bowsprit in a terrific squall off Cape Antonio on Dec. 5. The schooner Potosi, from Laguna, has been eight days north of Hatteras, with very stormy weather. Sails were lost and split, and the foreward bulkheads of the vessel were started.

AIDING THE POOR INVALID

HOSPITAL SUNDAY SERVICES.

COLLECTIONS TAKEN IN MOST OF THE CHURCHES—SOME LARGE SUMS RECEIVED—THE AMOUNTS NOT YET ANNOUNCED.

Yesterday was Hospital Sunday, an institution now too familiar to citizens of New-York City to need special description, and collections for the destitute sick were taken in most of the wealthier churches—Presbyterian, Methodist, Dutch Reformed, Lutheran, and Baptist, as well as Episcopalian. A reporter of THE TIMES called upon the Rev. George S. Baker, Pastor and Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, by which Hospital Sunday was first instituted, in 1874, with a view to obtain information respecting the amounts collected in the various churches. The quest was unsuccessful, however, as all the collections intended for the general fund pass in to the Treasurer of Hospital Saturday and Hospital Sunday, Mr. Charles Lanier, No. 26 Nassau-street, by whom the boxes are opened, the amounts they contain ascertained and registered, and the aggregate is reported to the distributing committee. Mr. Baker did not think that any precise estimates would be obtainable before Wednesday, as many of the boxes and collections will probably not be delivered to Mr. Lanier before to-morrow afternoon. It is estimated that collections were taken in not less than 100 churches of different denominations, particularly as such leading clergymen as the Rev. Dr. William Adams, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, the Rev. Dr. Milton S. Terry, the Rev. Dr. T. W. Chambers, the Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel, and the Rev. Dr. C. H. Tiffany, all representative men in the denominations just enumerated, have given their adhesion to the plan of raising a general fund, and signified their intention to take collections on that basis. At St. Thomas's Church, the collection taken yesterday morning was estimated to be by far the largest since Hospital Sunday was instituted, but whether such reports will come from all quarters is a question upon which, according to Mr. Baker, it would be rash to venture a prediction. In many quarters, no doubt, the collections were taken in behalf of denominational hospitals. In others, as in the Rev. Dr. John Hall's church, the collection for the destitute sick, in accordance with the recommendation of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, was taken on Thanksgiving Day. It is desirable, on all accounts, Mr. Baker says, that the funds should be in the hands of the Treasurer and divided among the hospitals as soon as practicable, as many of them need money at the expiration of the year to meet outstanding obligations. This is, fortunately, not the case at St. Luke's this year, although with a weekly expenditure of more than $1,000, only about half of which is provided for by endowments, voluntary contributions to the amount of $30,000 per year, over and above receipts from other sources, are required to make up the annual running expenses of the institution.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

THE GOOD WORK DONE IN THE LAST YEAR—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors and Trustees of the Mount Sinai Hospital Association was held yesterday in the hospital lecture-room, over 100 members being present. Mr. Hyman Blum occupied the President's chair. The report of the board for the year ending Nov. 30, 1879, represented the administration of the affairs of the institution to be in a generally successful and gratifying condition. During the year they had lost by death the services and associations of Mr. Simon Wormser, one of the Directors, and Mrs. Albert Hendricks, of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, and Mrs. Emily D. Nathan. The financial condition of the hospital had been greatly helped by a munificent bequest of $25,000 from the late Michael Reese, of San Francisco; also of $2,500 from Mrs. Nathan for the establishment of a free bed; a like amount from S. Herbman for a similar purpose, and a further legacy of $2,090 from Mrs. Nathan, the income of which was to be distributed among needy patients at discharge. During the year an eye and ear department and a children's ward had been added to the hospital, and had done much good and needed service. Among other wants supplied, also, was that of a hospital cemetery, which had been accomplished largely through the exertions of Mr. Samuel M. Schafer, though the actual donor of the ground, comprising 120 plots, each 20 by 30, in Cypress Hills Cemetery, had requested that his name be withheld. This burial-ground had been dedicated in the name of the late Mina Schafer, mother of S. M. Schafer. The entire income of the hospital that could be relied on annually was $33,000, of which $26,000 was from members and patrons and $7,000 from interest, while the expenditures, exclusive of repairs and improvements, were about $45,000, so that if it were not for legacies and donations it would be very difficult to maintain the establishment. There are about 1,400 contributing members and 500 patrons, the number of contributors, in the opinion of the board, being a rather meagre representation for the large, wealthy, and increasing Israelitish population of this City. The Purim Association has kindly tendered the proceeds of their fancy ball, to be given Feb. 26, in aid of the hospital. Changes and improvements in the sanitary and other conveniences of the hospital had been made at a cost of about $5,000, and the board earnestly recommended to the consideration of the members, Trustees, and friends of the association the need and advisability of establishing in connection with it a Home for the Gratuitous Treatment of Chronic Invalids, and a Home or Asylum for Convalescents. The Executive Committee reported that there had been 1,332 applications for admission during the year, of which 1,295 were treated gratuitously, and 75 as pay, or boarding, patients; 261 referred to the dispensary, and 201 refused admission under the rules. On Dec. 1, 1878, there were 104 patients in the house, making a total of 1,474 during the year. Of these, 768 were discharged cured, 384 were discharged as "improved," 29 were refused further treatment, and 117 had died. There were now in hospital 139 patients. The total number treated in the house since the hospital was founded is 15,984. The death-rate during 1879 was 7 9-10 per cent.—a slight increase over the rate in 1878. The hospital expenses in full had been $38,912 09 for the year, or, including repairs, improvements, and maintenance of the free dispensary, $53,311 31. The average cost of food per diem for each inmate was 26 3-10 cents. In the dispensary alone 21,809 cases had been treated, and the cost of drugs was $3,445 78. The disbursements for liquors and mineral waters was $1,458, against $1,868 in 1878. The library contained 1,200 volumes, of which 400 were given by S. Zickel. It was earnestly requested that friends would give pictures for the now bare walls of the wards, to cheer and relieve the sight and minds of patients. The Finance Committee reported that the total receipts from all sources for the year were $75,050 87, of which $26,559 were from members and patrons; $25,000 from the Reese bequest; $3,705 50 from pay patients; $7,021 from interest; $5,000 from perpetual-bed endowments, and other sums from various directions. The support account was $53,181 37, which included $8,107 85 for improvements. The Treasurer reported a balance of $10,091 on hand Dec. 1, 1878, added to the receipts this year, making a total of $85,142 66. The disbursements on warrants were $54,044 66; transferred to the perpetual fund, $18,642 90; cash balance on hand Dec. 1, 1879, $12,455 10. It will be observed from these figures that had it not been for the Reese legacy the expenses would have exceeded the income by about $4,000. In a general meeting of the board, the recommendation in respect to the proposed homes for incurables and convalescents was referred to a special committee of 25 members to report thereon at the next meeting. The following officers were elected for 1880, all but the last two named on the list being re-elected:

President—Henry Blum; Vice-President—Isaac Wallach; Treasurer—Samuel M. Schafer.

Directors, for four years—A. B. Ansbacher, Harmon H. Nathan, Mayer Lehman, Louis Gans; for three years—M. G. Hahaner; for two years—Lewis Fatman, L. M. Hornthal.

A CARD FROM MR. WALES.

ONLY ONE THING TO MAR THE SYMMETRY OF THE NOBLE SCHEME.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As President of one of the hospitals included in the list of those to share in the fund now in process of collection, please allow me space in your paper to commend the wisdom and zeal shown by the gentlemen who were charged with the organization of a movement which promises, if properly conducted, to become a marked feature in the great charities of our City. There is probably nothing that more quickly touches human sympathy and calls into exercise charitable feeling than the cases of the sick and maimed sufferers who are carried into our hospitals; for, as a general rule, they are destitute of the comforts of home, and unable to pay for medical skill and good nursing, so necessary in the sick chamber. It is for these reasons that this hospital movement meets with the ready and generous response of all classes. This being true, and without finding fault with every one, I wish to express my regret—shared by others—that the symmetry of this nobly-devised plan for the general relief of hospitals supported by private charity should have been marred at the outset by what looks like sectarianism, though probably not so intended. All will agree that St. Luke's and the Presbyterian Hospitals are most noble and worthy institutions, deserving liberal support. Some regret has been expressed that the friends of those excellent institutions should have made special efforts to secure for them an unequal share in the benefit fund. For example, it was announced in one of the prominent Episcopal churches that, unless otherwise directed by the donor, the entire collection would be given to St. Luke's. How far this practice was followed in other churches I do not know, but it seems to me that in all such cases there was a departure from the spirit and intention of those who began the hospital fund movement.

It is to the credit of the managers of the Mount Sinai Hospital that they did not countenance any such discrimination in their synagogues—they were entirely willing to take from the general fund whatever share the committee decided to give them. This is equitable and just, for it must be borne in mind that there are several hospitals named among the beneficiaries which have no church relations, and no eloquent preachers to plead for them. These hospitals carry their burden of sorrows to benevolent hearts, and the sick inmates hold out their hands for an equal share in the proffered relief. It seems to me, therefore, that unless the equitable principle of distribution is allowed to prevail in the future application of the hospital fund, it must either fall short of its intended purpose, or in a measure resolve itself into a strife among the friends of each to secure the lion's share. I repeat that in calling public attention to this matter, it is not to find fault, but to secure, if possible, in the future, a perfect spirit of equity in the collection and distribution of the fund.

SALEM H. WALES.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Dec. 28, 1879.

SCANNELL ARRAIGNED.

ARRESTED IN PATERSON AND COMMITTED WITHOUT BAIL.

Edward A. Scannell, who shot Henry Wilson, a barber, of No. 311 Water-street, in Thomas Cook's saloon, at No. 654 Third-avenue, on the morning of the 23d inst., was arrested in Paterson, N. J., on Saturday night. Capt. Murphy, of the Twenty-first Precinct, received information on Friday last as to the whereabouts of the fugitive, and learned also that immediately after the shooting Scannell had found a refuge for the time in the apartments of a man named McCabe, who keeps a liquor store at No. 563 Third-avenue. The house in Paterson in which young Scannell was arrested belongs to a relative or friend of Yunger, McCabe's partner. When Scannell was arrested he made no attempt at resistance, and accompanied Murphy back to this City without a word of remonstrance as to his rights under the Extradition laws. He was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Murray. Peter Mitchell appeared for him. Capt. Murphy testified that he had taken the prisoner before the wounded man, who is in Bellevue Hospital, and that he was fully identified by Wilson as the person who had shot him, and that Scannell admitted there and then that he shot Wilson.

Mr. Mitchell said that there was no attempt on the part of the defense to deny the shooting. He, however, claimed that it was done by his client in self-defense. "The stories published in the press," said Mr. Mitchell, "in regard to the shooting, are in the main true, but the comments made upon them are not. Taking the worst view of the case, I claim that he did what he had a right to do. A Fourth Ward bully had beaten him in an inhuman manner. This bully was the aggressor, and this fact, together with the statement of the doctors that Wilson will not die, warrants me in moving that bail be accepted for the accused." Justice Murray denied the motion, and committed Scannell until a certificate from the physician attending Wilson be produced in court stating that he is out of immediate danger of death.

Scannell is only 21 years old and the youngest of the four brothers now living. He did not study for the priesthood, the brother that did and who would have become a priest had it not been for the conduct of his brother John, being at present a clerk in a business house. Edward, the prisoner in the present case, has been employed in the Horse Market in Twenty-fourth-street, but had latterly been connected with a gambling-house on Sixth-avenue, near Thirtieth-street. John Scannell had warned him time and again not to carry a pistol, and said that if ever he should get into trouble on that account he would never help him to get out of it. True to his word, John Scannell was not among those of Ed.'s friends who attended in court yesterday. Scannell was known in Paterson by the name of John Wilson. The saloon of Thomas Cook, at No. 654 Third-avenue, in which Edward A. Scannell shot Henry Wilson on Tuesday morning last, was raided last Saturday night by Capt. Murphy, of the Twenty-first Precinct, with the aid of 25 of his men. The place was condemned some time ago as the report of disorderly and vicious persons. It was a "free and easy" of the worst character. Nineteen men were arrested besides the proprietor, who was held for trial yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, in default of $1,000 bail. Some of the others were fined $5, and others were discharged. Among the latter were two blind professional piano-players, who perform chiefly at such resorts as Cook's. Cook and McCabe, in whose rooms young Scannell hid himself after the shooting, were partners in Cook's present business up to a short time ago. It is probable that Yunger & McCabe's place will come in for the next visit of the Police. Yesterday week Cook was arrested for violation of the Excise law. He gave bogus bonds, which Justice Murray tore up yesterday in his presence in court.

Last night Wilson was not out of danger. Erysipelas may set in, or cerebral trouble declare itself. Yet his chances of recovery are considered good. No intelligence of Scannell's arrest was sent to Police Head-quarters, contrary to custom. This omission, however, may have been due to the close intimacy existing between the Scannells, including the murderer of Donohoe and Police officers; and no general alarm calling for the arrest of Edward Scannell was sent out either from the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house or from Police Head-quarters. It appears that after Scannell shot Wilson he was chased by an officer to Thirty-seventh-street. The policeman was Patrolman Lott, of the Twenty-first Precinct. He was taken from the trail of the fugitive by a woman who exclaimed that she was shot. The woman was Scannell's friend, and her ruse was successful. Scannell went to the residence of Cooke's partner, McCabe, in Second-avenue, and found shelter. Capt. Murphy says that McCabe is an ex-convict, having been convicted of highway robbery. Scannell's hat and coat were sent to McCabe's from the saloon in which the shooting took place. Yunger, McCabe's partner in another saloon in Third-avenue, engaged to hide Scannell. Yunger married a Paterson girl, and on Friday Yunger and McCabe took a carriage and went to Paterson, where Scannell, as John Wilson, found refuge in Yunger's barn. The person who gave the information to Capt. Murphy, detected Yunger and Scannell in a street in Paterson, and as soon as he located them, he sent word to Capt. Murphy to come over and find what Officer Lott lost. Capt. Murphy said that Scannell did not tell the truth when he said that no interval elapsed between the time that Wilson struck him for cuffing the boy, who was singing an indecent song, and the time that he [Scannell] shot Wilson.

A FIGHT FOR TWENTY DOLLARS.

MAKING A PRIZE RING IN THE STREET WITHOUT INTERFERENCE.

"Mike" Geary, a Battery boatman, and "Jack" McGuinness, lately of Gowanus, engaged in a prize-fight in Marketfield-street, late on Saturday night, and McGuinness was badly beaten. McGuinness recently moved from Gowanus to the First Ward, in this City. About 11 o'clock on Saturday evening he invited a number of persons to take a drink with him in the Abbey Lunch Room, a saloon at Whitehall and Marketfield streets. After the bartender had set out the drinks, McGuinness laid 10 cents on the counter, and announced that he generally paid for his own drinks and let others pay for theirs. Upon this Geary asked the men to drink at his expense, and some uncomplimentary remarks passed between McGuinness and Geary. The former announced in loud tones that he was "a fighter from Brooklyn," and could "lick any First Ward boatman that ever lived." Geary informed him that he was a First Ward boatman, and considered himself capable of "licking any Brooklyn fighter that ever drew breath." From words the two men proceeded to blows, and one or two had been struck when a policeman opened the door and told them that if they did not keep quiet he would "pull" the place. One of the proprietors of the saloon, named Hennessey, then told the men they must not fight in his place. McGuinness insisted that he could whip Geary, and, laying $10 on the counter, offered to fight him for that amount. Geary immediately covered the money with a similar amount, and arrangements were made to fight at once. A man known as "Bob" Clifford was chosen stakeholder and referee, and "Red" Moore and a stage-driver offered their services as seconds. Geary left his coat and vest in charge of his friend Hennessey, and the crowd adjourned to the street. A ring was hastily formed in the middle of Marketfield-street, a few steps from Whitehall-street, and the two men went at each other in a rough and tumble fight. McGuinness had the advantage at first, and drew first blood by knocking the court-plaster off an old wound on Geary's cheek. This he followed up by striking Geary with both fists at once, knocking him down. But as Geary fell McGuinness slipped on the icy pavement and also fell. Geary was the first to pick himself up, and he then sprang upon his antagonist and pounded and kicked him until he was declared the winner. Going back to the saloon the stakes were handed to him, and, after getting his coat and vest, he left to get some fresh court-plaster put over the wound on his cheek. The fight was not of long duration, but there was time enough for more than one arrest to be made had a policeman been in the neighborhood.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Wirt Dexter, of Chicago, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Wager Swayne, of Ohio, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Senator John S. Williams, of Kentucky, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Speaker Samuel J. Randall and ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, are at the New-York Hotel.

Mr. Frank A. Richardson, of the Baltimore *Sun*, and Col. Frank H. Alfriend, of Georgia, are at the Gilsey House.

MR. FEEKS AND HIS DOG.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Officer Poppe, of the Ninth Precinct, made an affidavit that he had, on the 28th inst. "arrested Jeremiah Feeks, who had in his possession a certain unmuzzled, vicious, and ferocious dog in Bleecker-street, and that said dog did snap at and attempt to bite deponent and others in said street, and that the said Jeremiah Feeks did suffer said unmuzzled, vicious, and ferocious dog to be at large in violation of law." Mr. Feeks, who is a carpenter, explained that he was in a wagon when the dog escaped from a stable. He had not had time to drive the animal back, when Poppe arrested him. He was fined $5.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The body of Patrick Kinifen, a sailor, who was drowned on Saturday at Pier No. 20 East River, was recovered yesterday.

John P. Malloy, aged 3 years, who was burned on Saturday at No. 424 East Eleventh-street, his clothes catching fire, died yesterday.

Aurora Grata Consistory held an undress rehearsal and reading in the Masonic Temple on Saturday evening to confer the Prince of Mercy (Twenty-sixth) degree upon two candidates.

The congregation of Trinity Church was so large yesterday morning that there were not seats enough to accommodate the audience. A great many persons had to stand in the vestibule. The church was beautifully decorated, all the adornments of Christmas Day not having been removed.

William Webb, a young man, who said he was an unemployed drug clerk and lived at No. 1 James-slip, was taken into the Fourth Precinct Station-house last evening by some friends. He had been stabbed in the shoulder by a friend, whose name he refused to give, in an altercation in front of No. 36 Cherry-street. He was sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where his wound was said not to be serious. It was afterward learned that his assailant was Henry Britton, of No. 37 Cherry-street. Webb refused to make a complaint against Britton, saying that he would "get square" in some other way.

BROOKLYN.

John McKenna, aged 27, while intoxicated fell out of a third-story window of No. 90 Hooper-street yesterday morning, and, striking on his head on the flagged court-yard, was instantly killed.

In a quarrel between John Smith and Henry Wackerman, boys residing at No. 338 Maujer-street on Saturday night, Wackerman drew a pistol and shot Smith in the leg. He made his escape and has not yet been arrested.

A kerosene lamp in the show-window of Patrick Heaney's hat store, at No. 79 Fulton-street, exploded at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, setting fire to the stock in the store. The damage, which is mostly by water, is $2,000, on which there is full insurance. The damage to the building is trifling.

The wife of Thomas F. Monks, of No. 60 North Second-street, died on Saturday, and arrangements were made by the family for watching the body during the night. They were hardly completed when George Jones broke into the room, with two companions, one of whom blew out the lights. Jones seized an overcoat, and the whole party then made their escape. Jones was subsequently arrested and locked up in the Fifth Precinct Police Station.

About daylight yesterday morning a fire of unknow origin broke out in the two-story frame house No. 114 North Fifth-street, owned by Robert Griben, of North Seventh-street, and occupied by Robert Dixon. The house was damaged $3,000, and Dixon's furniture $500. The is an insurance of $1,000 on the latter. The flames communicated to the adjoining house, No. 112, which is owned and occupied by Mrs. Evans, the upper part being leased to Denis McGarry. The damage to this house was $2,500, and to McGarry's furniture $1,500. The loss is covered by insurance.

George Storrs, the editor and publisher of the *Bible Examiner*, died at his residence, at No. 72 Hicks-street, yesterday morning, of abscess of the kidneys, after an illness of nearly a year. He was born in Lebanon, N. H., and in early life was a Methodist minister. He renounced the views of his denomination in regard to endless punishment, and for this was suspended. He abandoned the ministry and began to lecture against slavery, and in 1845 established the monthly magazine to which he has ever since devoted his attention. He was in his eighty-third year. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning at the residence of the family. The interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

NEW-JERSEY.

The second trial of Mrs. Smith and Bennett, for the murder of Policeman Smith, in Jersey City, will be commenced, before Judge Knapp, on the second Tuesday in January. The trial will not, it is said, last more than a week.

While Waldemann's Theatre, Newark, was crowded on Saturday night, a dastardly attempt was made by some unknown persons to fire the building. Fortunately, the fire was discovered in time to avert a catastrophe, and before it became known to the audience.

It was rumored in Jersey City, yesterday, that the Grand Jury had found bills of indictment against Director-at-Large McDonald for his assault on Freeholder McArdle, and against Councilman Buckley, of Hoboken, for his assault on Car Conductor DuBois.

A convention of the Irish residents of Jersey City was held yesterday, to take steps to prepare a suitable reception for the Hon. Charles S. Parnell, the Irish agitator. Resolutions, pronouncing him "the true type of an Irish patriot," were adopted. The Presidents of the various Irish societies will meet to-day to perfect the arrangements.

Early yesterday morning, the residents of No. 350 Washington-street, Newark, were alarmed by the discovery of a dead man at the foot of their area steps. The County Physician was notified, and he had the remains removed to the Morgue, where he held a post-mortem. He found that death had resulted from a fracture of the skull which the deceased had undoubtedly sustained by falling down the steps while intoxicated. The remains were identified as those of August Meyer, a shoemaker, residing at No. 351 Halsey-street. A sum of money was found near the spot where he fell.

An interesting question of jurisdiction may be raised in the case of Patrick Burke, the crate driver employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad who was arrested in Jersey City on Friday for robbing the baggage of travelers. The robberies were committed, according to Burke's statement, on the ferry-boats. *New-York State holds jurisdiction over the waters of the river, except over craft fastened to the New-*Jersey shore or the bulkheads along that shore. If the thefts were committed after the boats had left the piers, the New-Jersey authorities are without jurisdiction. The matter will be investigated to determine which of the two States can take cognizance of the crime.

THE FRAUD IN MAINE.

THE REV. DR. FULTON'S SERMON ON "FRAUD IN MAINE AND EVERYWHERE."

The Rev. Dr. Fulton preached in the Rink, Clermont-avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, to a large congregation, on "Fraud in Maine and Everywhere." His text was from Proverbs, xi. 3: "The integrity of the upright shall guide them; but the perverseness of transgressors shall destroy them." From this appropriate text the Doctor drew a lesson which might be summed up in the statement that Gov. Garcelon's perverseness shall destroy him and the integrity of the nation shall be exalted. To his view it seemed that not since the firing on Fort Sumter had there been a more critical moment in the nation's life than now. It was not by the thunder of guns that our republican institutions were now threatened, but by fraud. With the word fraud our people were becoming too familiar. A few years ago it began to be talked about that votes were bought at the polls, and elections were carried by corrupt means. Now a cheaper method is followed. Men high in office say, Let the elections go as they please, the counting is the thing. It was a small cloud which threatened—no larger than a man's hand; but unless it was dispersed now, it would swell to a storm which would carry away all that we most prized in our political institutions. A former Governor of Maine has declared that an undeniable majority in the House and Senate of that State had been counted out; and if the Legislature organizes on that count, the verdict of the people at the polls will have been entirely reversed. This was the statement of the case. Doubtless, there had been irregularities; there probably never was an election without them. We had had them in this State, and very likely should have them again. But the distinct charge here was that the counting had been fraudulent. It was, therefore, a question of fraud which had to be met. He [the preacher] spoke not for Maine specially, but for all, for it was something which concerned every one. The question was, how is fraud received by the people? There was, he thanked God, a healthy moral sentiment in the people which condemned perverseness and wrong-doing and would uphold the right. The proof is good that this fraud was planned, and it was one which, if followed, would throw down the flag-staff from which floated the flag of American liberty. If we went down all the world would suffer, for America influences the world. He believed that this conflict in Maine would do good. He would not have his hearers think it came one moment too soon, or that it would last one moment too long. The permission of evil was part of God's universal plan. Let no one be dismayed; for trial came only to try the nation. It was an open secret that if the Governor of Maine and his Councilors could do what they are trying to do, there would be an end of republican liberty in this country. But fear not. They will not succeed. There was a constant conflict going on among us between honesty and fraud. It breaks out now in one place and now in another. This was to strengthen us. We should grow weak were we not constantly called upon to stand up for the right. Had they noticed, as doubtless they had, the declaration of one eminent man—"We will go to the very knife-edge of the law to maintain our rights, but not beyond it." That was the true spirit; and the people of Maine would show to the people of South Carolina and Louisiana how a conflict could be settled according to the principles of law and justice. He saw the old independent spirit again when the Maine yeomanry stood on the bridge that Christmas Day and sent back the arms the Governor was illegally attempting to remove. It was said that the Republic would be overthrown. No, not while such men and women live. It will die when they all die. After speaking of frauds in other things than politics, the preacher said he was glad to see that every paper of standing had condemned the Maine fraud. It was a thing to be thankful for, to see how the President had acted. He had said that he would not send armies there. The people of Maine can attend to that. God bless the people of whom that can be said. Dr. Fulton then spoke of the spirit which centuries of slavery had engendered in the South, and the different spirit which was shown in a people educated to the idea of equal rights, as exemplified in these State disputes, and said the North had a mission to perform to the South. "It is," he said, "the duty of the solid North to educate the solid South until it shall say, Your way is better than our way; where you lead we will follow." [Applause.]

BRAY, THE BURGLAR.

A MAN WHO HAS SPENT 30 YEARS IN PRISON, AND WILL PROBABLY GO THERE AGAIN.

On Christmas morning before daylight Officer Andrew Kelly, of the Eleventh Precinct, while patrolling in Avenue C, saw two men standing in the doorway of the premises No. 179 Avenue C, a pork-packing establishment kept by Julius Bergener. Kelly, attracted by their suspicious actions, went up to them and asked what business they had there. He had scarcely spoken, when both the men drew revolvers and pointed the weapons at the patrolman's head, while one of them cried, in an angry tone, "If you move a step I'll put a bullet through you." The speaker was a slim, wiry man, with forbidding countenance and closely-cropped gray hair. Kelly recognized him, under the light of a street-lamp, as John Bray, a criminal. Kelly had no pistol with him, and the men drew their pistols so suddenly that he had no opportunity to get his club, which was in his belt. Still holding their pistols at his head, the men began to back away gradually toward Tenth-street. A moment later a milk-wagon came rattling by, and under cover of it, and by darting in different directions, Bray and his unknown companion escaped. Kelly went to the station-house and reported the fact that he had seen Bray. He then returned to the pork-packing warehouse, the door of which he had examined and found all right 20 minutes before his meeting with the men. He found that the lock had been broken from the front door, and searched the place with a fellow-officer, but found that nothing had been disturbed, the burglars having been surprised before they could gain an entrance to the place. Officers O'Connor and Kelly were instructed to keep on the lookout for Bray, whose haunts were known to the Police. They found no trace of him, however, until Saturday morning, when they saw him in a saloon at Nineteenth-street and Avenue B. He was drinking as the officers entered, but he recognized them, and put his hand in his pistol-pocket to draw the weapon. They seized him, and a struggle ensued. Bray got the pistol out of his pocket, but as he was about to raise it one of the officers struck him on the head, and then wrested the weapon from him. They finally overpowered him, and, throwing him to the floor, put a pair of iron nippers on his wrists, and took him to the station-house.

He was arraigned before Justice Duffy, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, his head covered with bandages. He was committed in default of $2,000 bail to await trial on the double charge of attempted burglary and felonious assault. Bray is 40 years old, and has spent nearly 30 years in prison. In 1864 he was sentenced to State Prison for 10 years for garroting. He escaped and returned to the City, and frequented his old haunts. He boasted of his escape to his companions, and swore that he would never be taken again alive. The fact of his presence in the City became known to the Police, and three officers found him in "Coghan's Hall," at Eleventh-street and First-avenue. They arrested him, and the same evening he was sent back to State Prison and served out the remainder of his term. His first exploit after his release was an attempted burglary, in which he had "Tom" McKeon, a well-known thief, for a confederate. They were discovered, and both he and McKeon were sentenced to State Prison for five years.

MR. PARNELL'S RECEPTION.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR A PUBLIC MEETING IN MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.

The Executive Committee to prepare a reception for the Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell on his arrival here held a meeting last night in Room No. 24 of the Cooper Union. About 100 of the 300 members were present, Judge Alker, of the Marine Court, presiding. The sub-committee reported that a Reception Committee, consisting of 33 gentlemen, had been agreed upon. Of these, 30 had been seen and had consented to perform the services required of them. Their names are: Judges Larremore, Donohue, Alker, Gildersleeve and Sheridan, Aldermen Shells and Hall, Commissioner Gorman, the Hon. John E. Devlin, the Hon. John Fox, Major P. M. Haverty, James Everard, Col. Michael Kirwin, Joseph J. O'Donohue, the Rev. H. McDowell, the Rev. F. X. Hickey, of Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Jersey City; the Hon. William E. Robinson, Dr. C. J. McGuire, Thomas P. Wallace, David Yuengling, Major Peter Bowe, the Hon. Hubert O. Thompson, Gen. James McQuade, the Hon. Thomas Murphy, Stephen Joseph Meaney, the Hon. William H. Kelly, P. J. Hanway, the Hon. John O'Byrne, and Gen. Martin T. McMahon. It was reported that ex-Collector Thomas Murphy had promised to secure the revenue cutter on which to take the Reception Committee down the bay to meet the ship bearing Mr. Parnell, while another boat had been secured to carry the other members of the Executive Committee. It was ordered that the address to Mr. Parnell, which has been written, revised, and accepted by the committee, be engrossed on parchment, so that it can be handed to him after it is uttered aboard the ship. As the business of the Reception Committee will be finished when Mr. Parnell has been housed in the hotel where he is to stay, the following-named gentlemen will compose the committee which will subsequently attend to the arrangements for the public reception of the distinguished guest: Maurice J. Powers, Charles J. Smith, M. D., John Devoy, Jerome Brady, John C. Hennessy, J. J. Breslin, the Rev. F. X. Hickey, Alderman Shells, Charles O'Rourke, the Hon. William E. Robinson, Thomas R. Bannerman, and Dr. Donlin. It was resolved that the public reception should take place at Madison-Square Garden, on Sunday evening next; that 50 cents should be charged for general admission, $1 for reserved seats in any part of the house, and that all the proceeds, without any deduction whatever, should be given into Mr. Parnell's hands, to be forwarded to Ireland for the relief of the distressed there. It was agreed that Mr. Parnell would not arrive until Wednesday, and probably not until Thursday, and that he should have a rest before the public reception. Objections to holding the reception on Sunday were overcome by the argument that on that day hundreds of out-of-town people would attend who could not on any other day, and that as all the proceeds were to go for the relief of distress it was such a work of charity as could properly be done on Sunday. The Executive Committee agreed to raise among themselves all the funds needed to defray all the expenses of Mr. Parnell's reception, and each subscribed $3 for the purpose. Out of the money thus raised the $300 demanded for the rent of the Garden was ordered to be paid. After some other business the meeting adjourned until 7 o'clock this evening. At 8:30 this evening, in the same room, the members of the Reception Committee will hold a meeting to perfect the plans of their work.

At 8 o'clock, a meeting of Irishmen of the County of Meath, which Mr. Parnell represents in Parliament, was held in Academy Hall, at Third-avenue and Twenty-third-street, and Messrs. John D. Nolan, William Dalton, and T. P. Masterson were appointed a committee to prepare a special address to Mr. Parnell from the Meath men resident in the United States. They will hold another meeting in the same place to-morrow evening.

THE ICE KING has assumed his crown and sceptre, and fashionable New-York is delighting in Knox's shapes of gentlemen's Hats, designed exclusively for the holiday season. Buy your hats at No. 212 Broadway or Fifth-Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool.—W. J. Bruff, George Boyd, Alexander Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Cartwright, Charles P. Choate, J. P. Farrell, Henry Glass, E. J. Horner, W. C. Horn, J. Inness, E. J. Mitton, J. H. Monlove, William McLachlan, E. Nield, J. Nevin, G. T. Otis, A. A. Plant, W. H. Pike, Miss M. H. Stephens, H. C. Young, A. Slidell, Wayne Griswold.

—In steam-ship City of Merida, from Vera Cruz.—Jose Ochoa.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:24 | Sun sets.....4:41 | Moon rises...5:46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..A.M. 3:06 | Gov. Island..A.M. 3:55 | Hell Gate..A.M. 5:17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SUNDAY, DEC. 28.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Main, (Ger.,) Barre, Bremen Dec. 14, via Southampton 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship New-York, Quick, New-Orleans Dec. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Bogert & Morgan.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Baltic, (Br.,) Parsell, Liverpool Dec. 16, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 25, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Young, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. L. Roome, Jr.

Steam-ship Bassano, (Br.,) Malett, Hull Dec. 5, via Boston, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son.

Steam-ship P. Caland, (Dutch,) Deddes, Rotterdam Dec. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Rettig, Vera Cruz Dec. 16, Frontera 17th, Campeachy 18th, Progreso 20th, and Havana 24th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship City of Richmond, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool Nov. 13, and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Niagara, Curtis, Havana 3½ ds., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Guy Mannering, (Br.,) Mann, Amoy Oct. 18, Singapore 31st, Port Said Nov. 26, and Gibraltar Dec. 8, with teas to A. A. Low & Bros.—vessel to Henderson Bros.

Ship Stella, (Br.,) Angel, Port Spain 14 ds., in ballast to Bowring & Archibald.

Ship Berman Shaw, Salsbury, Peru, 112 ds., with sugar to Pabbst & Ghemmer—vessel to Simpson & Shaw.

Bark Roma, (Norw.,) Larsen, Cork 38 ds., in ballast to Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

Bark Bellevue, (of St. John, N. B.,) Kyffin, Mansilla Sept. 26, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Anchored in Lower Bay.

Bark Zelima, Petersen, Porto Casello 30 ds., with scrap iron to order—vessel to Swan & Son.

Bark Hersilia, (Port.,) Pinto, Para 22 ds., in ballast to R. R. Borland.

Bark S. De Zaldo, Miller, Sagua la Grande 16 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Bark Prospero Doge, (Ital.,) Schiapprosa, Smyrna 96 ds., with licorice-root to order—vessel to Attilio Guiaio.

Bark Ionia, (Aust.,) Vosevien, Plymouth, Eng., 56 ds., with clay and iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Abbie B., (of Windsor, N. S.,) Hunter, Antwerp 38 ds., with old iron and barrels to C. W. Bertaux.

Bark Vanadis, (Norw.,) Johnson, Rotterdam 36 ds., with iron and barrels to order—vessel to Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

Bark Vegar, (Norw.,) Olsen, Oporto 47 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Lady Bird, (of Quebec,) Kerr, Pernambuco 32 ds., with sugar to A. E. Outerbridge & Co.

Brig Annie, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Vale, Old Harbor, Jam., 19 ds., with sugar, logwood, &c., to R. D. Kirkland—vessel to H. B. Bailey & Co.

Brig Lizzie Wyman, Fossett, Pensacola 18 ds., with yellow pine lumber to R. F. Metcalf & Co.

Brig Mary T. Kimball, Sanborn, Barren Island, to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Brig S. N. Collymore, (Br.,) Ritchie, Pernambuco 29 ds., with sugar to Havemeyer & Elder—vessel to A. T. Heney.

Brig Princess Beatrice, (Br.,) Simmons, Pointe-a-Pitre 16 ds., with sugar to H. A. Tatable & Son.

Brig Victoria, Spencer, Port Spain, 14 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, S.W.; cloudy; at City Island, same.

SAILED.

Ship Ida, for Bremen; barks Marco Polo, for Bremen; Anna, for Bordeaux; Carmela C., for Gibraltar for orders; Guinevere, for Doboy, Ga.

Also, via Long Island Sound, schrs. J. Paine, Lucy Coggswell, Maggie Dalling, Telegraph, Nettie Cushing, H. W. Mayo, and Charm, for Boston; American Chief, for Providence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark James E. Brett, for Exeter, is anchored at Whitestone, bound out.

SPOKEN.

Dec. 17, lat. 31 20, lon. 68 14, schr. Franklin Nevs, bound S.

Dec. 21, lat. 32 37, lon. 71, ship Panay, from Cebu for Boston, 93 ds. out.

Dec. 18, off Hatteras, brig Carrie E. Pickering, (of Boston,) 15 ds. out, from Pensacola for Boston.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Berlin, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York Dec. 20 for Liverpool, arr. off Crookhaven at 8:15 this evening.

The new steam-ship R. F. Matthews, (Br.,) Capt. Williams, lately from Liverpool, has put into Queenstown with her cargo shifted.

MOVILLE, Dec. 28.—The Allan Line steam-ship Moravian, Capt. Graham, from Baltimore Dec. 16, via Halifax 20th, for Liverpool, has arr. here.

R.H.MACY & CO

14TH-STREET AND 6TH-AVENUE.

ARE EXHIBITING A CHOICE SELECTION OF ARTICLES ADAPTED FOR

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS

OR PERSONAL USE, IN

LACES

AND MADE-UP LACE GOODS.

H'DK'FS,

IN LACE, SILK, AND LINEN, PLAIN INITIALED, AND EMBROIDERED.

NECKWEAR

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, THE NEWEST AND MOST APPROVED STYLES.

"LA FORGE"

KID GLOVES,

OPERA AND STREET SHADES, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

FANCY GOODS, ORNAMENTS, AND JEWELRY.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

FANS,

COMPRISING NOVELTIES IN SILK, SATIN, LACE, WOOD, AND LEATHER, PLAIN AND WITH FINE PAINTINGS.

R.H.MACY & CO

KID GLOVES

FOR

New Year's Day

FOR LADIES.

THE "EHRICH" KID GLOVE, PERFECT-FITTING, FINEST KID, RICHEST SHADES, TWO BUTTONS, $1; THREE BUTTONS, $1 15; FIVE BUTTONS, $1 35; SIX BUTTONS, $1 50; NINE BUTTONS, $1 98;

TWENTY BUTTONS, EXTRA, $4 50.

SPECIAL LINE OPERA KIDS,

THREE BUTTONS, 50c.; FOUR BUTTONS, 70c.

EVERYTHING IN THE GLOVE LINE AT LOWEST PRICES.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

"EHRICH" KID GLOVE, TWO BUTTONS, $1.

"EHRICH" DOG-SKIN GLOVE, SILK-EMBROIDERED BACK, TWO BUTTONS, $1 37.

GENTS' GENUINE ENGLISH WALKING GLOVES.

ONE BUTTON, $1 50; TWO BUTTONS, $1 75.

GENUINE "REGNIER" DOG-SKIN GLOVES, TWO BUTTONS, $1 75.

EHRICHS',

Eighth-avenue and 24th-st.

Until New-Year's Day, Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. will keep their establishment open during the evenings.

Union-square, New-York.

BIRDS AND CAGES.

An immense stock of Canaries, Talking Parrots, &c. Cages of every description; all at lowest prices. MANHATTAN BIRD STORE, 6th-av., corner 42d-st.

J.P.FOURCHE SUPERFINE OLIVE OIL Should be for sale at the leading Grocers and Wine Dealers. CHARLES GRAEF, New-York.